



HORSES LIFE ON WESTERN FRONT.—Carrying ammunition towards the front over miry ground. It is no easy matter getting even a light cart along under some conditions, for after persistent rains the soil is no firmer than cream cheese, and the horses can get no grip.—British official picture.

N. A. COOK

(SUCCESSOR TO ADAMS & HUNTINGER)

BUTCHER

I will have a lot of choice young beef to arrive at once which I will sell at:

Fronts - 13c per lb.
Hind Quarters - 16c per lb.

I am also paying 14c per lb. for Hides. Give me a call
We pay highest possible CASH PRICES for Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

LEUSZLER BLOCK

A Square Deal For the Farmer

This company is constantly marketing the grain of hundreds of farmers and securing the highest possible market prices.

Our purpose is co-operative purely; your interests are our interests. Naturally the more service, the better the results we obtain for you, the better for ourselves.

We believe in a square deal for everybody and the phenomenal growth of our business is proving the success of this policy.

We give track quotations or handle grain on consignment.

Let us show you how our trained selling organization can serve you—see our Agent.

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

320-340 Lougheed Building - Calgary

When in Calgary visit our Office.

An advertisement in the
Pioneer always pays

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Keeley is visiting with friends in Calgary.

Miss Violet Colvin, of Munson, was visiting with Mrs. Doran over the Easter holidays.

Mrs. Irwin and Mrs. Ryckman will have charge of the Red Cross rooms on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Ed. Cressman who was taken to the Calgary hospital last week is very low.

S. D. Heddle of Oyama, B. C. is visiting in the district and sizing up the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Bushlin of Sterlingville were in town on Saturday attending the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Nelson, of Calgary were visiting with Miss Nelson over the Easter holidays.

Mrs. H. S. Patterson of Calgary was visiting with Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Marshall on Good Friday.

Miss Evelyn Liesemer entertained a number of her little friends at the tea hour on Monday.

Mrs. Ezra Berscht of Calgary, spent the Easter holidays visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Mack, and friends in town.

Mr. A. L. Webb, manager for the local branch of the Calgary Central Creamery Co., arrived in town on Wednesday last.

The proprietors of the Twin Spruce Creamery at Elkton are busy getting the Creamery into shape for the summer's business.

The funeral of Ariel Weicker took place on Saturday afternoon last, a large number of people attending both at the church and cemetery.

Miss Lulu Shantz of Castor was a visitor with her sister, Mrs. E. Perschbacher, on Friday and Saturday leaving to attend the Teachers Convention at Calgary.

Mr. Dave Witwer and little son of Three Hills was visiting in town with friends over Good Friday and also attending the funeral of his little niece, Ariel Weicker.

Mr. W. H. Schildroth and Miss M. Schildroth, of New Hamburg, Ont., father and sister of Mrs. N. Weicker, came up to attend the funeral of their granddaughter and niece, Ariel Weicker, and are visiting other friends while here.

Mrs. J. A. Ruby and daughter Pearl, left on Thursday last for Three Hills to visit with friends and relatives. The little son, Earle, went with them as far as Calgary and will be staying with his brother Arthur.

A poverty dance will be held in the Rugby schoolhouse on Friday evening, April 13th. There will be a fine placed on everyone who comes in fine clothes. Each lady is asked to bring lunch for two packed in a box. Proceeds for soldiers comfort fund. Come and have a good time.

All the teachers of both the Didsbury Public and High Schools, including Principal Haligan, Vice-Principal Miss Lantz, Miss Eva Sexsmith, Miss A. E.

Kerr, Miss Dolly Stark and Mr. Herb. Liesemer, attended the Teacher's Convention held in Calgary this week.

See S. E. Hembling's auction sale on page 5.

The Mennonite church at Siebertville decided some time ago to assist the Manitoba Mennonites in raising a fund of \$25,000 to be sent to Ottawa for the government to use in any way they saw fit. The members at Siebertville have been successful in raising the sum of \$185 so far and that sum was forwarded to headquarters by Mr. A. A. Dyck last week.

The W.C.T.U. held a very interesting meeting on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Reiber. The topic "Mother's Purity" was very ably handled by Mrs. Leadbetter. The sum of \$12 65 was raised by the different collectors for the benefit of the prisoners of war. All who are interested are invited to these meetings.

Contributions to Patriotic Fund

During the month of March, 1917, the constituency of Didsbury contributed the following amounts to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, South Alberta Branch:

Carstairs . . . \$1,500.00
Didsbury . . . 1,200.00
Grainger . . . 150.00
Swalwell . . . 58.00

\$2,908.00

Deaths

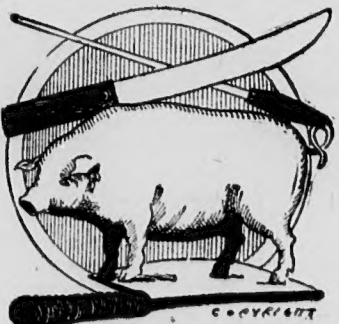
RENDALL—On Monday, March 26th, 1917, Mrs. John Rendall.

REED—On Sunday, April 1st 1917, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. P. R. Reed.

WEICKER—On Monday, April 2nd, 1917, Ariel, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker.

Card of Thanks

I wish to take this means of thanking all the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted me during my recent troubles and at the death of my dear wife
Yours, etc.,
JOHN RENDALL



N. WEICKER

DEALER IN

Live Stock and
Fresh Beef

HIDES AND FURS A SPECIALTY
Didsbury, -o- Alberta

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND
EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall
Phone 140

DIDSBURY, -o- ALTA.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged . . . \$1,666.90

April 2—Town collections,
per P. R. Reed . . . 31.00

April 7—Town collections,
per P. R. Reed . . . 11.00

Rosebud School, per Miss
R. Weber . . . 33.50

\$1,742.40

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged . . . \$ 411.45

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged . . . \$ 288.50

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR RENT—The Hembling Farm, 60 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, running water, splendid stock farm, all necessary buildings, barn for 40 head of stock, pigery for 60 head of hogs, or would sell on good terms. Apply S. E. Hembling. allp

DON'T FORGET we deliver flour to any part of town free of charge. Telephone 126. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

GOOD SEED OATS for sale. Home germination test 98 per cent. which can be seen at my home in Didsbury; 65c per bushel; Levi Snyder, phone 75, Didsbury. al8p

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at Carstairs on Monday, April 23rd; Didsbury, Tuesday, April 24th; Olds, Wednesday, April 25th.

EGGS—A limited number of eggs for hatching of the following breeds: Barred Rock, Buff Orpingtons, R. C. Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds. Will be on sale for a short time only. The Better Way Poultry Yards, Didsbury, or Apply Mrs. M. Weber.

FOR SALE—Extra good grade Shorthorn bull, coming 6 years old, weight about 1800 lbs. James Hesse, good, Didsbury.

WANTED—Eggs. We will pay the highest cash price. A. A. Perrin, egg dealer, Didsbury.

GRAHAM AND RYE FLOURS are amongst our specialties. They are guaranteed. Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

WANTED Some party to break 100 acres. For information write C. Deadrick, Olds, or phone R 207.

GOOD SEED OATS for sale. Government germination test; price 50c; cleaned 60c per bushel. Phone 513, Didsbury. after 7 p.m. J. E. Liesemer.

EXCELLENT SEED OATS for sale. Government germination test 95; cleaned 70c, uncleaned 65c per bushel. Apply J. J. Giesbrecht, 3 miles south of Neapolis.

YOU CAN GET whole wheat flour at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills.

FOR SALE—350 bushels Sensation seed oats, uncleaned, test 89 in six days. Price 50c per bushel. Levi Siebert, Siebertville.

GOOD SEED BARLEY for sale. Government test 97 per cent. Apply J. W. Brown, phone 511.

GOOD FLOUR which makes delicious pastry can be secured at the Maple Leaf Flour Mills. Try it.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

**UNION
BANK**

OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00

Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.



STRANGLES
Or Distemper in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing the disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.
SPOHN'S COMPOUND
Will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. All druggists.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

SCRAP METAL Highest prices paid for Old Iron of All Kinds, Lead, Bottles, Rags, Sacks, and Horsehair. Write us for full information. Established 1894.
DOMINION METAL EXPORTING COMPANY
Phone St. John 2788 Cor. Salter & Sutherland, Winnipeg



BOOK ON DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

When buying your Piano
Insist on having an
Otto Higel Piano Action

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME
Taught in simplest English during spare time. Diploma granted. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed. Have been teaching by correspondence twenty years. Graduates assured in many ways. Every person interested in stock should take it. Write for catalogue and full particulars. **FREE**
London Vet. Correspondence School
Dept. 25 London, Ontario, Can.

MONEY ORDERS
Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Mining Areas in B. C.

Some Promising Properties Being Developed Along the Line of the Canadian Northern Railway

The following interesting letter has been received by the Canadian Northern Railway Company from Chu Chua, British Columbia, regarding the development of the mineral-bearing areas tributary to its main line through the North Thompson Valley:

"There are about twenty claims staked near here; the first bar of gold ore taken from the surface of the Wind Pass Claim had a gross value of \$1648, and there is another bar ready for shipment."

"As soon as the spring opens up so that we can build wagon roads, there will be large shipments during the coming summer. At present the ore is being taken down the mountain side by hand sleds. There is about \$50,000 worth of ore in sight on these claims without very much development work."

"At the head waters of Boulder and Canyon Creeks, there are large bodies of copper ore that carry gold and silver values, and large deposits of magnetic iron ore that carry some gold values."

"At Blackpool there is one claim shipped that carries both lead and silver."

"From the Fog Horn Group at the head of Boulder Creek there were shipped 30 tons of Galena ore with a gross value of \$4,000. A further shipment of this ore will be made this winter."

"In addition to this part of the North Thompson Valley being a fine farming and ranching country, it is destined to be one of the richest mineral-producing districts in B. C. All it needs is capital for development."

"How is a floating debt paid?"
"It is liquidated, I suppose."

ARE YOU READY

with some Zam-Buk on hand in case of accidents? We all know what serious results often follow minor injuries.

When Zam-Buk is applied to a wound it immediately destroys all harmful germs and extracts all poisonous matter, and thus removes all danger from festering or blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk's soothing herbal extracts end the pain and banish the soreness. Then the healing essences in this famous balm grow new, healthy skin.

A box of Zam-Buk kept handy, both in the home and at work, will save much suffering and loss of time and money. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. All druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Send 1c stamp for postage on free trial box.



W. N. U. 1159

Decrease in War

Disease used to be more destructive of armies than one army was of another. But medical science, with good sanitary arrangements, has changed all that. Sir Alfred Keogh last summer reported twenty-two cases of typhoid among the British soldiers in France, and remarked that in former days with the same number of men in the field, there would have been at least 80,000 cases. The United States had 170,000 men on the Mexican border from May 1 to October 16, and there were but twenty-four typhoid cases and no deaths. In the war with Spain, in an American army of less than 150,000 men, there were 20,000 cases and 2,192 deaths.

TO STOP BAD COUGH

Soothe Dry, Irritated Throat With Parmit Syrup. Says This Old-Fashioned Cough Medicine Is the Best

We are told that the old time remedies are best and invariably contain less harmful yet better medicine than those which are in use today. This being so, undoubtedly the following old-fashioned recipe which is quick acting will be welcomed by many as there seems to be a regular epidemic of coughs at the present time. Secure from your druggist 1 ounce Parmit (double strength), take this home and add to it a quarter pint of hot water and 4 ounces of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day. No more racking your whole body with a cough. Clogged nostrils should open, air passages of your head should clear and your breathing become easy. Parmit syrup is pleasant to take, easy to prepare and costs little. Every person who has a stubborn cough, hard cold or catarrh in any form should give this prescription a trial.

Any druggist can supply you, or a bottle will be sent on receipt of 75c, postal note or money order. Address: International Laboratories, 74 St. Andrew St., Montreal, Canada.

Saskatchewan's Rural Telephones

There are 25,000 subscribers to rural telephones in the province of Saskatchewan. The total original capital invested in rural telephones is now \$4,400,000, divided among 25 companies.

Asthma Doesn't Wear Off Alone. Do not make the mistake of waiting for asthma to wear away by itself. While you are waiting the disease is surely gathering a stronger foothold and you live in danger of stronger and yet stronger attacks. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy taken early, will prevent incipient condition from becoming chronic and saves hours of awful suffering.

"Do you know the nature of an cat, madam?"
"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."—Topeka Journal.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Miss Bright—(to her small brother) Willie, put Mr. Borleigh's hat down; you might damage it—besides he will want it in a few minutes.—Dallas News

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

The ills of childhood come swiftly and too often before a doctor can be called in or medicine obtained. The little one is beyond aid. The wise mother will always safeguard her little one by keeping Baby's Own Tablets in the home. This medicine always does good—it can never do harm. Concerning it Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

His Job

"Are you the head of the house?"
"I certainly am."
"Then I have called to see you about this account; it is long overdue."
"You'll have to see my husband about that. I merely handle the cash; he puts off the creditors."—Detroit Free Press.

A Household Medicine.—They that are acquainted with the sterling properties of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the treatment of many ailments would not be without it in the house. It is truly a household medicine and as it is effective in dealing with many ordinary complaints, it is cheaper than a doctor. So, keep it at hand, as the call for it may come most unexpectedly.

The Food Cornerers

A Colorado Senator says that the government should take by the throats all the men who manipulate corners on food supplies. Probably he is nearer the solution of the problem than the average theorizer. But it is one thing to say take them by the throat and quite another thing to do it. In all countries where food and other supplies are cornered the men who do the cornering are big fellows, and for some reason the big fellows seem to have a marvelous pull with governments. Otherwise bread riots and other unseemly demonstrations by the common people would not be necessary.—Calgary Herald.

The Tombstone Man (after several abortive suggestions)—How would simply "Gone Home" do?

Mrs. Newwoods—I guess that would be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going.



EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

Is Issuing a New Policy Contract With Up-to-date Privileges
If you are buying Insurance, see our Policy first
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

The Turks in Retreat

A Lesson in the East That Has Borne Fruit

General Townsend started for Bagdad with 20,000 men in 1915, and surrendered at Kut-el-Amara with 9,000 on April 28, 1916, the rest of his command having escaped. General Maude started for Bagdad with 120,000 men on December 13, 1916, and today the Turks are fleeing before him, with the whole Turkish position from Sannai-Yat to Kut-el-Amara in his hands. It is a significant and instructive proof that the British have at last learned, not how to fight, but how to make war. The insignificant force with which Townsend was sent on his fatal expedition, with no way prepared of supporting him, was an evidence that in 1915 Britain was still governed by the same belief that war is easy that Colonel Churchill expressed when he jauntily predicted that the rats at Kiel would be dug out if they would not come out. The expedition which has now met with such success is no more gallant than was Townsend's, but England has learned that gallantry alone does not win campaigns.—New York Times.

Took Friend's Advice

And Got Results

HOW M. C. LINDOS FOUND A CURE IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

One of the Reasons Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Had a Phenomenal Growth of Popularity in the West.

Ellicott, Alta. (Special).—The growth of popularity of Dodd's Kidney Pills in this section of the Great West has been phenomenal. They cure kidney disease. That much has been proved again and again. One of the latest proofs comes from M. C. Lindos, well known and highly respected here.

"Thanking Dodd's Kidney Pills seems a small way of expressing my gratitude," M. C. Lindos states. "I suffered from headaches and dizziness and was unable to find anything that would do me any good. I tried several medicines that were advertised to cure my trouble, but they did not. Dodd's Kidney Pills were recommended to me by a friend and I sent for a box and gave them a trial. The result is that I am feeling fine now. I shall always keep a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills handy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cured M. C. Lindos because the trouble came from the kidneys. Lumbago, rheumatism, dropsy, heart disease, diabetes and Bright's Disease are other troubles that come from sick kidneys. To cure them cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lecturer (in a small town).—Of course you all know what the inside of a corpse is like.

Chairman of Meeting (interrupting): Most of us do, but yet better explain it for the benefit of them as have never been inside one.—Puck.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Made a Hit With Her

"I suppose you women could improve on congress?"
"Perhaps in some things. But there's one thing about congress that appeals to me."

"What is that?"
"The way things are contracted for whether there is any money in the treasury or not."—Kansas City Journal.

"Ma and pa had a terrible argument last night."

"How did it end?"

"Ma's going to get a new dress and open a cloak."—Detroit Free Press.

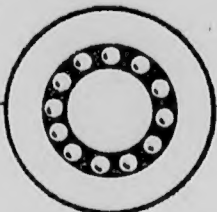
OUR LUNGS ARE DELICATE

Overwork, lack of fresh air, mental strain or any sickness disturbs their functions. Stubborn coughs tear and wear the sensitive lung tissues.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

should be taken promptly for hard coughs, unyielding colds, or when strength is lowered from any cause. Its high nutritive value creates resistive force to ward off sickness. The rich cod liver oil improves the quality of the blood to relieve the cold and the glycerine is soothing and healing to the lung tissues.

Refuse Alcoholic Substitutes Which Exclude the Cod Liver Oil.



MICA AXLE GREASE

Makes your wagon run as if it had ball bearings. It is the Mica that does it. Mica makes a smoother bearing surface and a longer wearing grease. Dealers everywhere.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

More About the H. C. of L.

With all commodities soaring in price, it behoves the buyer to look for full value in every article.

When buying matches specify—

EDDY'S

Their quality is beyond question; but besides this, every box is a generously filled box.

Look out for short-count matches. There are many on the market.

Avoid imposition by always, everywhere, asking for EDDY'S.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vision, & VIM KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, POST-OP. CTS, POLYURIA, CHLORANURIA, ST. NEW YORK OR LONDON. TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLEAUX, MED. CO. HAVERTOCK RD. HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND. TRY NEW DRUGS AT RISK! NO HARM! SAFE AND LASTING CURE. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD—THERAPION IS ON UNIT-GOVS. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worries, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, 6 for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New preparation mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Watson.)

Keeps Corporal Punishment

The Delaware Senate has passed Senator Hickman's bill giving the state courts the authority to impose a sentence of less than forty lashes in cases of highway robbery. Under the present law it is mandatory upon the courts to impose a sentence of forty lashes in all such convictions.

It is not likely that the present session of the legislature will abolish the whipping post, as Representative Downward's bill to that effect was reported unfavorably by the house committee on crimes and punishment, and the committee was unanimous in making the report.—Philadelphia Ledger.



MURAD CIGARETTES

Everywhere Why?

The blending is exceptional

Shargyres

LAND PROBLEM OF CANADA IS OF PARAMOUNT INTEREST TO EMPIRE

COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

Vast Unoccupied Areas of Valuable Farming Land Will Be Utilized in Connection with Imperial Scheme for Paying Off The Empire's War Debt

The question of land settlement in Canada, in many respects, is the most vital issue that will confront the government of this country at the close of the war. The vaguely outlined suggestion that has come from England of using some 200 million acres of Canadian agricultural lands for the purpose of paying off the Empire's war debt, serves only as a reminder to the people of Canada that they must meet very soon the serious problem of colonizing and developing the vast unoccupied areas of their Dominion. Middle Western Canada probably offers, from a purely physical viewpoint, a field for settlement having lines of less resistance than any other part of the country. In the southern half of that expansive rectangular area of prairie reaching from the eastern limits of Manitoba to the foothills of Alberta there is little to obstruct the path of the pioneer farmer. Free from forest or swamp, the land remains but to be cultivated. The hinterland, or the northerly half of the Middle West with its network of lakes, rivers, forests, and mineral-bearing rock, varied with great stretches of fertile land and valley, presents a different picture. One part of Alberta's Peace River Valley already has been opened and partly settled. With that exception, agricultural development and the lines of railways with their cities and towns are a part only of the prairie plains of the southern half of the Middle Western Provinces. It is within the bounds of this latter area that Canada has spent much money and pledged her credit in establishing an extensive plant represented by railway lines and municipalities. That equipment has never been operated to full capacity. There is over one mile of railway to every sixty-nine producers in Western Canada today. The West's greatest need, therefore, is people, and people who will go on the land and produce something through which the country as a whole may be supported.

That means, then, the settlement first of the southern or equipped half of the Middle West. The scheme for acquiring and developing 200 million acres accordingly must begin with a consideration of that section of the country already prepared for settlement. First, it will be found that the old magnet of free homesteads with the attached privilege of pre-emption has lost its drawing-power. The difficulty of acquiring any kind of desirable land will soon be realized. In other words, the vast proportion of cultivable land in that part of the West where settlement is most needed and most likely to occur has been alienated from the Dominion. At the end of the past year the area granted in homesteads and pre-emptions by the Dominion government amounted to 62,757,510 acres. Add to that figure the amount of land held by the railways, Hudson's Bay Company, and that represented in school land sales and special grants, and another forty-four million acres must be excluded from the class of free lands. Altogether, there have been some 109 million acres of western lands taken from the country. Of this area, not more than thirty-two million acres has been farmed. The largest area actually brought under crop in the three Prairie Provinces has not exceeded twenty million acres. This simply means that before any plan of settlement can be evolved for Western Canada the Federal authorities

must first face private or corporate interests, which now hold in idleness millions of acres of the best farming land in the Dominion. Can some satisfactory co-operative plan be shaped between the owners of western farm lands and the government, or shall the Department of Interior consider the question of expropriation? This problem must be faced squarely; and it would seem to be one demanding either co-operation or expropriation. —Toronto Globe.

Cotton Shortage in Germany

Those 200 Pajamas Would Have Been Very Useful

The fact that a member of the German embassy staff was carrying home two hundred suits of pajamas invites attention to a serious aspect of the blockade from Germany's viewpoint. Before the war Germany was importing annually 2-2 million bales of raw cotton from the United States. The imports continued for a few months before England shut them off. Since that time Germany has had virtually no cotton.

How has she got on without it? Substitutes for cotton used in explosives are reported to have been made. But what about clothing, pajamas and other things? How can a nation that uses underwear and skirts and shirts and handkerchiefs and sheets and such be comfortable after being shut off for two years from a fresh supply of cotton? Where will material for new uniforms for millions of soldiers come from?

The difficulty of supplying clothing under such circumstances must be a serious one. —Kansas City Times.

Hun Spies in Scotland

Have Photographs of Entire Scotch Coast in Germany

In the course of an article, one of the Times descriptive of a ten months' stay in Germany, Dr. Thomas Curtin writes:

One of the finest pieces of spy work achieved by Germany was the obtaining by a German professor of a unique set of photographs of the whole of the Scottish coast, from north to south.

Those photographs, showing every inlet and harbor, are now at the Reich-Marine-Amt (Admiralty) in the Leipzigerplatz. They have been reproduced for the use of the navy. I don't know how they were obtained.

I know they are in existence. It is possible some Scottish reader of these lines may be able to explain the mystery, and I should be glad to receive further information on this subject. That the photographs, which were, I believe, taken for geological purposes, exist in Germany is beyond dispute.

Satisfied on the Whole

The farmer's wife had twelve daughters. They were all married off at last, and a neighbor said to the old lady:

"How lonely and sad you must be, now that all your daughters are gone. Don't you wish you had them back again?"

"Well," said the old lady, "I miss 'em and I want 'em, but I miss 'em a darn sight more than I want 'em."

A Suggestion

Some of the gentlemen who believe that moral suasion can accomplish everything should go over with banners and picket the Kaiser's residence. —From the Washington Star.

He—I told your father frankly I couldn't support you.

She—What did he say?

He—He said that he had the same experience.

Studied Savagery

Barriers Set Up by Civilization Removed by Germany

Germany is removing one after another of the barriers set up by civilization for humanizing war, by her treatment of our prisoners in Germany, by her treatment of the civilian populations of Belgium and France, and by the latest development—the attempt to sink harmless merchantmen, with their sailors, plying a peaceful trade. What makes it dangerous is that it is organized savagery. It is a savagery which is taught in their schools, inculcated by their professors. It is studied savagery. It is the most dangerous form of barbarism that we have ever been up against. Education, the instrument of civilization, has been converted to the incultation of savagery, and unless the Allies in this war put an end to the possibility of triumphing over this system it will mean that we are back in the barbarism of 20 centuries ago. —By Lloyd George.

The Prince a Good Mechanic

Prince of Wales Repaired a Motor Car for a Woman Driver in London

The Prince of Wales, who was in London on leave recently, was walking with a brother officer when he found the woman driver of an official motor car in difficulty owing to a break down.

The Prince of Wales spent nearly twenty minutes in energetic efforts, which happily ended in the engine again running smoothly.

As she was thanking her unknown assistant the prince looked at his wrist watch and remarked: "Heavens! I shall be late." So the young woman said: "Jump in and I'll take you anywhere you like, it's the least I can do after the trouble you've pulled me out of. Where do you want to go?"

"Thanks, awfully," was the reply. "Home, please."

"Where's home?" she inquired, smiling at the way he had naively imagined his address would be known.

It was only when he replied: Buckingham Palace, that she realized that her principal mechanic had been the heir apparent.

You Make What You Bank

The Net Profit of the Town Dweller and the Farmer is Compared

One day in the summer of 1915, when buying binder twine in an Iowa hardware store, a farmer bewailed the amount of twine his big crop forced him to buy. Today a million farmers are grumbling about the high cost of agricultural implements, yet, measured in bushels of wheat or corn, agricultural implements are cheaper than ever before. When a business or professional man says he makes \$2,000 he means that he earned that much and had to spend most of it for living expenses for himself and family. When a farmer admits that he made the same amount, or any other amount last year he means that he put that much money in the bank after paying living expenses, buying an automobile, roofing the barn, and seeing the circus. Figures don't lie, but there is a lot of difference between the way farmers and the rest of us figure earnings and profits—and farmers figure on the right side at that. —New York Commercial.

A Downstairs Visitor

Mrs. Wilson wanted to go. Mrs. Johnson's cook away from her so badly that she finally went to Mrs. Johnson's house when she was away and offered the cook more money.

The next time they met at a big dinner Mrs. Johnson did not notice her.

"Mrs. Johnson, you know Mrs. Wilson, do you not?" said the lady who sat between them.

"No, I believe not," said Mrs. Johnson, "but I understand that she calls on my cook."

"Crimson Gulch doesn't look any thing like it did ten years ago," said the traveling man.

"No," replied Broncho Bob, "ten years ago, before so many saloons started up, if a man saw a rattlesnake coming up the road, he knew it was a sure-enough rattlesnake." —Washington Star.

SOME INFORMATION REGARDING MILITARY SITUATION IN GERMANY

NOW USING THEIR LAST WEAPON OF DEFENCE

All the Military Plans of the Enemy Have Miserably Failed, and In Order to Satisfy German Sentiment, Ruthless Submarine Warfare is Being Sanctioned

Germany's Real Purpose

What a "Peace Without Victory" Would Mean

"Hurt her as little as possible," say the friends of Germany in England, forgetting that an inconclusive peace means a Prussian triumph. Search as we may in German newspapers, books, public speeches, pamphlets and sermons, we shall discern no indications of that change of mind for which some at home are vaguely looking. Germany has refused to state her peace terms, and the frank response of the Allies to President Wilson has called forth a burst of fury from the Kaiser. With Prussian militarism as represented by the Hohenzollerns there can be no truce unless right and freedom are to perish. If the advocates of any easy peace had their way, the wild beast would be left with his paw on the victim—panting a little from the chase, but with fierce eyes searching every thicket for further spoils. "Peace without victory" would inaugurate for the whole world a time of feverish preparation for a yet more terrible conflict. Germany would regard such a peace as an interval between the first and second Pacific wars. Having weakened her rivals on the continent, she would strain every nerve for the destruction of Britain. Behind the curtain of peace she would amass her submarines, airships, death weapons of all kinds, and when the moment came would launch her forces without warning against the "modern Carthage."

That able Danish writer, Professor Bang, of Copenhagen, in his newly published book, "Hurrah and Hal-lalujah," uses these words, "Germany will not rest until she has completely crushed England, if not in this war, then by and by." —From the British Weekly.

Getting Even

A young man and a young woman leaned on the front gate. They were lovers. It was moonlight. He was loath to leave, as the parting was the last. He was about to go away.

"I'll never meet you," he said, "and if death should claim me, my last thought would be of you."

"I'll be true to you," she sobbed. "I'll never love anybody else as long as I live."

They parted. Six years later he returned. His sweetheart of former years was married. The girl at a party. She had changed greatly. Between dances recognition took place.

"Let me see," she murmured, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Neither," he replied. "Probably my father."

The only thing green about a grassy yellow is the yellow seed hangs around her.

C. W. Barron, in an article in the Boston Post, says in part:

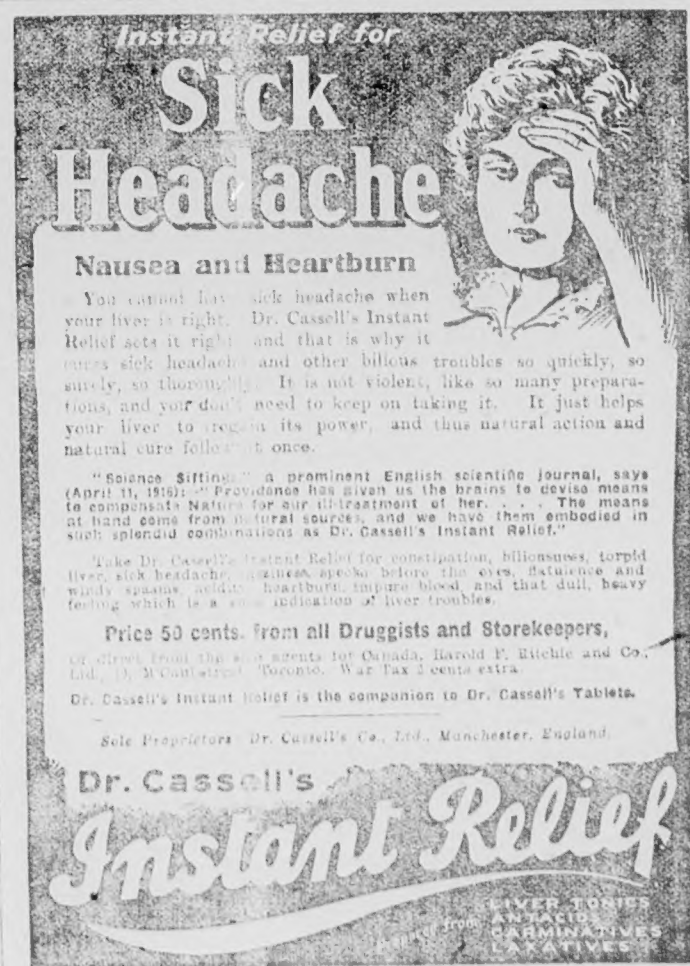
I think I am now at liberty to tell you something very few people in the world would be able to tell you. In the latter part of last year there was a very important conference of German military leaders on their western frontier. The general staff had figured out that if the German defences were removed from the line of the Somme to the heights of the Meuse, 400,000 men could be transferred elsewhere or held in reserve. This conference was presided over by the Emperor. Von Hindenburg was brought up from the southeastern front for his opinion, while another great German general advocated the plan of the general staff. Von Hindenburg said: "We do not now need 400,000 men in the southeast or elsewhere." The reply was, "Unless you retire now, you will not be able to get the 400,000 men when you do need them. Why not shorten your lines and thereby increase your reserves?" The Kaiser decided the conference with the declaration: "Four hundred thousand men are of less importance to us than the maintenance of popular support which would be weakened by any drawing in of our lines." The Prussians have clamored for the last weapon of defence—ruthless submarine warfare to strike terror to old England. The Zeppelins failed. The promised indemnity from Paris failed. The attempt on the Channel ports failed. The attempt to weaken the union of the Allies failed. The Rumanian wheat supplies were burned, and the Rumanian oil wells were dynamited ahead of the German invaders. The proposals for a peace dictated by Germany failed. And now the German submarines are to attack the world's commerce, not as an effective weapon of offence or defence, but to satisfy German sentiment and keep the Hohenzollerns in power.

Argument Against Titles

The argument against titles in Canada is that this country is democratic in its ideals and aims. This democracy is not served by setting up a class of titled persons who will expect to take precedence over their fellow citizens.

Canada rewards those who serve her with distinction by contributing to her successes, in whatever branch of endeavor. Reward is earned by the individual in the sense of duty performed and objective attained. Democracy is interdependent and individual success is won by many contributory agencies.

Another fact that might as well be borne in mind is this: These titles are distributed in Canada among political friends. This may not always be the case, but it is the rule. Naturally the suspicion is aroused as a consequence that the conferring of a knighthood is not wholly remote from party service. —London Free Press.



Instant Relief for Sick Headache

Nausea and Heartburn

You cannot lay sick headache when your liver is right. Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief acts it right, and that is why it cures sick headache and other bilious troubles so quickly, so surely, so thoroughly. It is not violent, like so many preparations, and your don't need to keep on taking it. It just helps your liver to regain its power, and thus natural action and natural cure follow at once.

"Science Siftings," a prominent English scientific journal, says (April 11, 1916): "Providence has given us the means to devise means to compensate Nature for our ill-treatment of her. . . . The means at hand come from natural sources, and we have them embodied in such splendid combinations as Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief."

Take Dr. Cassell's Instant Relief for constipation, biliousness, torpid liver, sick headache, nervous prostration, before the eyes, distention and windy spasms, indigestion, heartburn, impure blood, and that dull, heavy feeling which is a sure indication of liver troubles.

Price 50 cents, from all Druggists and Storekeepers,

Or direct from the sole agents for Canada, Harold F. Ritchie and Co., Ltd., 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 22

Commercial Forestry

Its Adoption by Great Britain Must Follow the War

The assignment of several battalions of Canadian woodsmen to cutting timber in Great Britain calls renewed attention to the great shortage and depletion of local timber supplies here. Relatively little attention has been paid to the practice of commercial forestry in Great Britain, due in part to the existence of large private estates and in part to the ease of importation from other countries. It is, however, to be anticipated that the present denudation of Britain's forests will result, after the war, in the adoption by the government of a comprehensive plan for the reforestation of the millions of acres of non-agricultural lands which are now producing relatively little in the way of forest products.

Exact statistics are not available as to the total amount of standing timber in the United Kingdom, but the timbered area has been estimated at 3,000,000 acres out of a total of 77,000,000 acres. Prior to the war, this timber was valued at \$155,000,000. In time of peace, England's timber imports were valued at \$215,000,000 annually, so that if imports were cut off, the total local supply would be insufficient for a single year's consumption. So great is the demand for timber for war purposes that, in spite of the general cessation of building operations, the consumption remains practically normal.

Before the war, large quantities of timber were imported from Germany, as well as from Russia, Sweden, France, Norway, Portugal and Spain. With the complete cessation of imports from Germany and the difficulties in securing adequate supplies from the other countries named, the way has been opened for a great increase in the amount of supplies from the North American continent. Canada, for instance, during the year ended July, 1916, exported to the United Kingdom, wood and manufactures of wood to the value of nearly \$16,400,000. Were adequate shipping facilities available, the exports of Canadian supplies would have been much greater.

While Canada's forest resources are great in proportion to her population, the tremendous possibilities for the development of the export trade in the future make it imperative that these resources be conserved to the fullest possible extent, that the raw material may serve as the basis for the greatest development of Canadian industry. The first essential is that the heavy annual loss from forest fires be reduced to a minimum. Very much still remains to be accomplished in this direction.

Alien Menace a Bugaboo

Impotency of Minority is Causing Real Hindrance to War Operations

Supposing there are in the United States more than three hundred thousand unnaturalized Germans, what of it? That is only one out of three hundred and fifty of our population. If three hundred and fifty cannot protect their own interests against the one, assuming the one was hostile, then the one deserves to win. But the one never has won, and will not now. When the Civil War began there were far more than three hundred thousand Southern sympathizers in the North. There were more of them in Philadelphia alone than there are Germans today. But the most extraordinary example of the impotency of even a very numerous minority was found in the South. There were four million negroes in the Confederate States against seven million whites, and although the war was being fought around those very people they never hindered Southern military or manufacturing operations. This German bugaboo in the United States is a transparent spook.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Wait and See" in French

English Is the Tersest Language in Europe

The phrase "wait and see" has bothered the French newspaper correspondent in London lately. No account of the crisis, of course, would have been complete without it, yet only one correspondent, M. Condurier, of the Journal de Geneve, has attempted to translate it. His version is: "Attendez, et vous verrez ce qui arrivera." Thirteen syllables against three! It is a curious fact, always brought out, for instance, by the polyglot versions of the resolutions of international societies, that English is the tersest language in Europe. The English version on such occasions is always much shorter than the French or Italian. At the beginning of the war, when all cables had to be in English or French, the Italian and Russian correspondents in London chose English, and found their cabling expenses much reduced.—Manchester Guardian.

Great Expectations

Old Roxley—A fit husband for my daughter! Why, in the first place she is a head taller than you. Suitor—Well, sir, I don't expect to be so short after we are married.

Grateful Recipients

Queen Mary's Needlework Guild's Work Appreciated

The following are two extracts from letters received from France by London Headquarters of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and sent to the Canadian Branch of the Guild, in reference to Canadian Christmas donations.

"Words cannot express my thanks and gratitude for such a generous and magnificent gift which I received at Christmas on behalf of our sick and wounded in hospital. The patients were simply delighted and charmed with the various gifts, and especially so when they knew they had been sent by command of Her most kind and Gracious Majesty, the Queen. If you could only have seen them on Christmas Day, how cheery and delighted they all were, you would then, perhaps, realize how much the gifts had really been appreciated. The plum puddings were greatly enjoyed by them, and voted the best they had ever tasted."

"May I beg to say how much we appreciate all that is being done for us out here by the good, kind people at home, and to assure you that everything sent proves the greatest boon to us, both economizing time and work. Also the dressings and comforts sent are so beautifully made in every way."

Mrs. Angus, president of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild in Canada, takes this opportunity to appeal to all Canadian women who last year contributed towards the Queen's Birthday Shower, to repeat their good work of last year, and also to join in this good work, and demonstration of love and loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen."

The donations most in demand are: Day, night or hospital shirts, socks, bed linen, handkerchiefs, to be sent to the Canadian headquarters of the Guild, 116 Windsor Street, Montreal, whence they will be acknowledged, and the letter of acknowledgment from headquarters in London will be published as soon as it is received in Montreal. Donations should all be in before May 1st.

Mrs. Arthur Drummond has accepted the appointment of honorary secretary of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, Canadian Branch.

Canada's Finances

The War Has Been the Means of Teaching Canada Her Own Power and Possibilities

There is food for thought in remembering the frame of mind in which Canadians at the outbreak of war, discussed the probability that financial supplies from Great Britain and European countries would be cut off. Canada had been borrowing very heavily for years in England, Holland, Belgium, and France, and the fact that further borrowings would be impossible was regarded as a calamity. Somehow or other, Canada survived the blow.

Then, after some months, the American market began to appear interesting in Canadian eyes. New York had plenty of money, and one or two tentative nibblings in the way of loans went rather well. Still, it was not regarded as a source of large supplies. Great Britain appeared able to supply Canada with money needed for actual war purposes, and Canadians began to think they could worry along so far as ordinary expenditures were concerned.

Some larger borrowings were made in New York, but it was not very long before the first Canadian domestic war loan made its appearance. It was planned as a loan of fifty million dollars, and, while everyone believed in it as a patriotic measure, it was considered to have only fair chances of success. But somehow it was oversubscribed a hundred per cent. and the Canadian people sat up and looked at each other.

There seemed a general impression that it might be worth trying again, and so, bye and bye, along came the government with a proposal to raise a hundred millions by way of a domestic war loan. And people thought that might be done, and they did it—to the tune of a hundred per cent. oversubscription once more.

A short time ago a report appeared that the Canadian government intended to float a war loan on the New York market, and somehow the Canadian people felt slighted. It was promptly denied by Hon. W. T. White, who announces that the only loan in contemplation is another domestic loan.

Withal, there is more money in the savings banks than there has ever been before, more money for legitimate commercial enterprises, and in general, money enough for the country's ordinary business. There is not, of course, the building and development work proceeding that was in progress before the war, but the money that is diverted to prosecution of the war will be sufficient to care for most of that when peace comes again and the necessity for development work arises.

The war, instead of proving the financial catastrophe it was expected to be for this country, has been the means of teaching Canada her own power and possibilities. The Dominion had to sink or swim in the financial sea, and found swimming not half as difficult as it appeared to be.

Aeroplane ready for delivery are on sale in a Broadway, New York store.

Great Work in

Belgium is Monument

Lord Robert Cecil's Testimony to What American Relief Commission Has Done

On the occasion of the withdrawal of Americans of the commission for relief in Belgium from Belgium and northern France, Lord Robert Cecil, who, in his capacity of minister of blockade, has been brought into intimate contact with the Belgian relief operations, declared in a statement to the Associated Press that Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, and his colleagues would leave behind them in Europe a reputation which the United States could count on as a national possession in future years.

"The withdrawal of Americans from participation in work of the commission for relief of Belgians and the withdrawal of Walter Hines Page the American ambassador here, and Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, as patrons of the commission, will be very sincerely regretted by the entire allied governments," said Lord Robert. "The commission still goes on in the hands of its other neutral members, but you know how in practice the organization of the relief commission, both here and at Rotterdam, and in Belgium and northern France was created by and in practice depended upon Mr. Hoover and his American colleagues, who for more than two years have sacrificed every personal interest to this great humanitarian enterprise."

"Now I am not going to pay any tribute to their business organization, their efficiency, as wonderful as these things have been. The mere fact that for 28 months they have kept alive 10,000,000 people without a single serious hitch in the machinery of purchase, transportation and distribution shows what their organization has been."

"What I do want to say is this: When the first proposals were made in October, 1914, for the importation of foodstuffs into Belgium after the fall of Antwerp, those proposals were directly counter to the very ordinary dictates of military prudence. The natural feeling of the people here was, and long continued to be, that the Germans were in complete control of Belgium and how could a dozen or two neutrals safeguard the supplies imported. It was only with great anxiety and misgivings that we consented to allow the importations, and I sometimes doubt whether the proposal ever would have been made or our consent given if we had known how long the work would have to last or the extent to which it would grow."

"Yet, in spite of this, the work has gone on uninterrupted for 28 months and has grown from small beginnings into an undertaking which may literally be called gigantic."

Carp-Hound Dives for Fish

Dog Eats Fish and Takes them Alive Out of the Water

Dr. Alan Welch Smith and his fellow owners of a duck pond on Sauvie's Island have presented to the world a new species of animal, to wit, the carp hound. This dog eats fish and insists on taking them alive right out of the water!

When Dr. Smith and his friends visited their pond a short time ago they found most of the wheat they had carefully planted as duck bait was gone.

The evident size of the mouthful quantities in which it had been taken away, added to the scarcity of ducks, led the hunters to believe all was not right; they suspected the objects of their charity had been robbed.

"Carp," said a sage member of the party. As it proved his hypothesis a big fish just then insolently swung into the wheat field and went away with his mouth full.

Another of the party had a dog. He was an intelligent dog, and when his master took him to one side and confided to him the dirty trick the fish had been playing the dog took it to heart.

The next carp that started for the wheat met an untimely death. The carp hound let out a yell which frightened the fish out of its wits, then, while the carp was still dazed, sank its teeth gently but firmly in the enemy's back and took him out of his native element.

The dog continued his raids until the pond was nearly vacant, so far as carp were concerned.

At the end of a week the hunters found their wheat practically intact. The above story is culled from a Chicago paper.

Hansom Cabs Come Back

Under the stress of war, hansom cabs have again become a frequent sight in London streets. The "growler" has always been a fixture at the station cab for timid country folks, but the taxicab was deemed to have so completely banished the "gondola of London" that it was enshrined in the London Museum. The cab derived its name from the inventor, Aloysius Hansom, who sold the patent away back in the fifties for \$50,000, to a company which got into difficulties and was never able to pay a penny of the money. The original hansom, patented on December 23, 1834, had no back seat for the driver. The inventor was an architect, who became widely known in church building all over England.

Dairy Products of Manitoba

Production of Butter Increased Over a Million Pounds Last Year

The extent to which the dairy business of the province of Manitoba is increasing is demonstrated by the fact that in 1916 the province produced dairy products to the total value of \$4,483,614 in comparison with \$3,845,183, for the previous year. The production of butter alone increased by over a million pounds, and of milk by nearly a million and a half pounds. The average price paid the farmer in 1916 was 31c per pound for creamery butter, 25c per pound for dairy butter, and 18c a pound for cheese.

In this connection, a new milepost has just been passed by Manitoba dairymen. Five years ago fifty carloads of butter were imported from the eastern provinces to supply Winnipeg's butter requirements during a single winter. Since that time the Manitoba creamery industry has so grown that now no butter is being brought in from outside, and even during the winter season Manitoba is for the first time exporting creamery butter. On January 26 a carload of Manitoba creamery winter-made butter left for Vancouver at a price somewhere above 40 cents f.o.b. Winnipeg. This will help to take the place of the shiploads of New Zealand butter that formerly were brought from New Zealand to supply the Canadian winter demand not only in the coast cities but also in many of the interior cities as well. The Manitoba dairy authorities state that our butter is giving good satisfaction on the coast market, and that the grade is being steadily improved in most of our creameries.

Utilization of Fish Waste

Practical Methods of Converting of-fal to Economic Use Required

The profitable utilization of the immense quantities of waste material which characterize practically every branch of the fisheries presents one of the chief problems in securing efficient conduct of the Canadian fishing industry. As a result of investigations on the Pacific coast, it has been estimated that the sheer waste of the fisheries of Alaska amounts to 70,000 tons per annum and of those of British Columbia at from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The proportion of waste material in the lobster canning industry is extremely high. Mr. R. H. Williams of Halifax makes the startling assertion that of 32,000,000 pounds of lobsters required for an average Canadian season's pack of 150,000 cases only 6,500,000 pounds are utilized, 25,500,000 pounds being absolutely wasted. In other words, the lobster industry as now conducted uses only 20 per cent. of the raw material. Even under such conditions, the annual value of this industry to the Dominion is normally around \$4,000,000.

From the foregoing figures it will readily be appreciated that few industrial improvements could render more substantial aid to the fishing interests than the perfection of practical methods of converting the offal to economic use. Experiments now being conducted by Mr. J. B. Fielding for the Commission of Conservation will prove of material service in solving this problem.

The Metric System

Universal Use of Metric System May Be Result of War

One result of the war may be the universal use of the metric system. English chambers of commerce are proposing that parliament enact a law for its adoption. This is part of the program to bring about closer relations with France, where the system has been in use in all departments of the government since 1837. It is useless to suppose that the nations which have adopted the metric system will ever abandon it, especially for so cumbersome a scheme as the English-American. If Britain adopts the metric system, the United States will probably take similar action very shortly, to be in harmony with most of the great nations of the world. Russia and Japan will then be the only important commercial countries with their own peculiar systems of weights and measures and in a short time they would doubtless conform. The metric system has been legal in the United States since 1866, but it has never come into common use.—Detroit News.

The Furniture

To the great relief of the neighbors the snobbish and unpopulous Jones family was moving. While the furniture was being brought out some difficulty was experienced in removing a pianoforte from an upper room, and someone proposed getting it through a large window and sliding it down. Then came a suggestion from the Jones' next-door neighbor, who had long fostered the deepest enmity toward them, though until now she had attempted to conceal it:

"No," she said acidly, all her pent-up bitterness at last showing itself in her tone, "let it come out as it went in—on the installment system!"

Appraising the Goods

Fair Client—I wish to sue a young man for taking two kisses. At what amount shall I place damages?

Lawyer—Kisses, my dear lady, are variously quoted. I—er—I could judge better their value if you gave me a sample.

The Grain Growers

Pronouncement Made on Subject of Supreme Interest

At the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the importance of which may be judged by the record attendance of members, three subjects of supreme interest were touched upon by President J. A. Maharg in the question of prohibition, the problem of the returned soldier, and the proposals regarding Imperial organization.

It is significant of the working of men's minds during this great war that the Grain Growers are so deeply concerned about matters not closely germane to the objects of the association. President Maharg, in relation to the question of the returned soldier, made some pertinent suggestions that deserve notice. His shrewd observation that "the treatment meted out to the returned soldiers would largely decide the extent of immigration to this country for some time to come" will be fully endorsed throughout the Dominion. Canada's prestige among the nations of the world has been considerably enhanced by her soldiers. By her treatment of these returned soldiers the prospective immigrant will finally judge her. The president proposed, as a partial solution of the problem, the allocation to those who desired to settle on the soil of the first class arable lands held in well-settled parts of the province by speculators, a suggestion that should be put into effect.

On the question of Imperial reorganization the president was equally emphatic:

"Any attempt to govern the Empire from a central point would be fraught with the greatest danger, and might possibly be the initial step to its disintegration."

An example of the results that flow from centralization is seen in the complaints of Canadian and Anzac officers that they have been discriminated against by Imperial army officers, British officers obtaining priority when vacancies occur. The letters of complaint in the London Times, followed by the selection of the Duke of Connaught as arbitrator and investigator, go to show that centralization of Imperial affairs, such as has been suggested by the Round Table leaders, must inevitably tend towards the centralization of power and influence in the hands of those at the centre of government.

The grain growers of Saskatchewan also made it clear to all concerned that they will insist upon full provincial rights in the matter of prohibition. The virtual abrogation of provincial prohibition through the continuance of international traffic in liquor under the aegis of federal laws is stoutly challenged. The West has voted for prohibition. It is the duty of the federal government to give fullest effect to provincial legislation that aims at the well-being of the nation. The government at Ottawa should not be behind the United States Senate, which adopted a drastic amendment to the postal bill, making it a crime for persons in dry States to order, purchase, or cause to be transported any intoxicating liquors into such States.—Toronto Globe.

A Duke's Private Army

The Very Finest Picked Body of Soldiers in the World

The maintenance in British realms of organized bodies of armed men by private citizens is technically illegal. Nevertheless, it is done, and, curiously enough—in some instances, at all events—it is done with the approval of Royalty, either tacitly or openly expressed.

Thus, the Duke of Atholl's private "army," numbering something over two hundred men of all ranks, has furnished at various times guards of honor to our present King, as well as to his father; while as long ago as the year 1842 it was publicly reviewed by Queen Victoria, who, moreover, presented it with a new stand of colors.

On this occasion the clansmen paraded before Her Majesty in all the glory of new kilts specially made for the occasion, and bearing the traditional arms of the Highland Scotsmen—Lochaber axes, claymores, and targets. The officers, as well as the men, of this armed bodyguard of his Grace's of Atholl are entirely recruited from among the tenantry on his Scottish estates, and they are almost certainly, so far as physical prowess goes, the very finest picked body of soldiers in the world. All are over six feet in height, with chest measurements to correspond, and each recruit, before enlistment, has to show himself thoroughly proficient in the use of his weapons, and an adept at the various martial and semi-martial games beloved of Scotsmen the world over.

At the present moment practically all of them are serving as regular soldiers at the front in one or other of the Highland regiments, mostly in the Black Watch, with which distinguished corps the Atholl family has always been more or less closely connected.

Some idea of the completeness with which the manpower of the Motherland has been called out, will be gathered from the striking fact that a roll of honor on one war shrine unveiled at Dufferin Street, St. Luke's, London, contains ninety-two names.

THE PLOW OUR HOPE

*This was One of the Significant Phrases Recently
Used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain*

There is Only One Way to Reduce the

HIGH COST OF LIVING

That is to

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Everyone cannot OPERATE A FARM,
but every GARDEN that is cultivated
this year will increase the Food Supply.

EVERY HEN YOU SET
will mean more chickens, and later MORE
EGGS. These will mean INCREASED
VITALITY IN CANADA. This may be THE
WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP.

THIS SHOULD BE CANADA'S GREATEST
YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE

The appeal comes to everyone. Whether
you live in a City, Town or Village or on a
Farm. No matter how small your garden
patch is, it will help.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is at your service in this work. If you want
information or assistance, write to the Department, or write to the nearest School of Agriculture
or Demonstration Farm and your request will have immediate attention.

TEST ALL THE SEEDS YOU SOW

We will do this for you if you send us samples of the seed.

FARM HELP. If you require farm help, write to one of the following:—

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Board of Trade Building, Lethbridge.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Calgary.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Office of Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Let this year be one of

THE GREATEST EFFORT OF ALBERTA

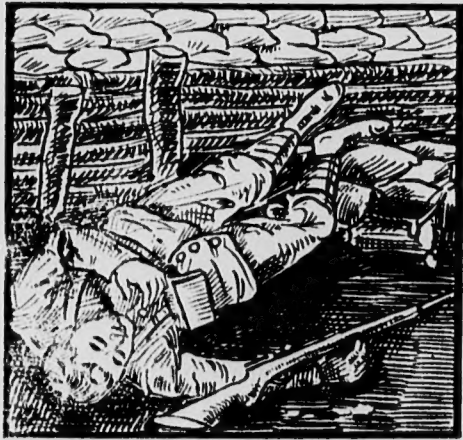
We shall be pleased to mail you bulletins upon "Vegetable Gardening," "Poultry Raising"
or any other agricultural endeavor, as well as to give assistance through the officials of the
Department.

ON. DUNCAN MARSHALL,

Minister of Agriculture



THE SACRIFICE



HIS

His sacrifice is greater than yours, even though you should give all your possessions to
the Patriotic Fund. Think it over—then put it over.

Subscribe to the Patriotic Fund

Notice--Mountain View Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court of
Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement
Return of the Rural Municipality of
Mountain View No. 310, in the Province
of Alberta. Take notice that his Hon-
our Judge Jennison, Judge of the Dis-
trict Court of Calgary, by order dated
February 26th, A.D. 1917, has ap-
pointed Wednesday, the sixth day of
June, 1917, at the hour of 10.30 o'clock
in the forenoon, at the Court Room,
in the town of Didsbury, as the time
and place for the holding of the Court
of Confirmation to confirm the Tax
Enforcement Return of the Rural Mun-
cipality of Mountain View No. 310,
for taxes due to the said Municipality
to December 31st, 1916.

A. BRUSSO,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice--Westerdale Municipality

Notice in the matter of the Court
of Confirmation of the Tax Enforce-
ment Return of the Rural Municipal-
ity of Westerdale No. 311, in the Pro-
vince of Alberta. Take notice that his
honour Judge Jennison, Judge of the
District Court of Calgary, by order
dated March 29th, A.D. 1917, has
appointed Wednesday, the 6th day of
June, 1917, at the hour of 10 o'clock
in the forenoon at the Court Room,
in the town of Didsbury, as the time
and place for the holding of the Court
of Confirmation to confirm the Tax
Enforcement Return of the Rural
Municipality of Westerdale No. 311,
for taxes due to the said Municipality
to December 31st, 1916.

A. McNAUGHTON,
Secretary-Treasurer

Notice--Town of Didsbury

In the matter of the Confirmation of
the Tax Enforcement Return of the
Town of Didsbury.

Take notice that the Tax Enforcement
Return of the Town of Didsbury for
the year 1917 will be submitted for
confirmation to the presiding judge of
the District Court of the District of
Calgary, at the sitting of the said court
to be held at the court room in the
Town of Didsbury, on Wednesday, the
6th day of June, 1917, at the hour of
10.30 A.M.

Dated at Didsbury, Alberta, this
26th day of March, 1917.
A. BRUSSO
Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Didsbury.

Gore Notes

Mr. Frank Hazelton was a visitor
at Rugby over Sunday last.

Mr. R. Pyles has returned from a
visit to his former home in the United
States.

Mrs. H. Rollier is visiting her
mother for a few days.

On Friday evening last the Moun-
tain View Women's Institute held a
successful concert and Box Social in
the Gore schoolhouse. The proceeds
of the evening were \$24.50, half of
which will be given to the Red Cross
Fund.

Services will be held in the school
house on Sunday evening, April 15th,
at 8 o'clock. Everybody come. re

Mountain View Women's Institute

The Mountain View Women's In-
stitute will meet at the Gore school-
house, on Thursday afternoon, April
19th, at 2 o'clock. The delegate from
the convention at Calgary will give
her report. Mrs. Emerson will give
a lecture on the Practice of Govern-
ment in Alberta. All ladies are cor-
dially invited to attend. Bring your
husbands and families.

Mrs. R. C. EMERSON, Sec. Treas.

Neapolis News

An auction sale of articles given by
the people of Neapolis and district will
be held at the Neapolis schoolhouse
on Friday evening, April 13th. A
standard bred mare, dark bay, 3 years
old this spring and standing 15 hands
high, absolutely sound, will make a
handsome driver or saddle pony, will
also be offered for sale.

Mr. G. B. Sexsmith has kindly
given us his services as auctioneer for
the evening.

The sale of the various articles
which is to commence at 8 o'clock,
will be followed by a Patriotic concert
delivered by the best of talent.

The articles for the bazaar will then
be auctioned off. The ladies are re-
quested to provide liberally for the
same.

Last but not least will be the dis-
posal of the box social boxes and bags
containing lunches.

The Neapolis school district offers a
cordial invitation to the people of
Didsbury and all the adjoining school
districts. We want you all to come
and aid in this good cause.

"For as much as ye did it unto the
least of these my brethren ye have
done it unto me."

Rosebud and Vicinity

The snow is almost gone and the
farmers will soon be able to start their
spring work.

Quite a number from this neighbor-
hood attended little Ariel Weicker's
funeral last Saturday.

The Bicknell family have moved
out. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bicknell
going south of Calgary and his father
going to California on a visit.

The basket supper at the Rosebud
school was quite a success as they
made about \$34 for the Patriotic Fund.
The teacher, Miss Ruby Weber was
taken suddenly ill and could not at-
tend. Mr. Sexsmith was the auc-
tioneer. A good time is reported.

Miss Alberta Shantz was a passen-
ger to Edmonton last Monday. We
understand Miss Shantz intends to be
gone several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Deadrick at-
tended a banquet in Olds a few nights
ago. They report a very enjoyable
time.

Mr. and Mrs. Sol. Wiegand and
family were entertained at the Davis
home to dinner last Sunday. In the
afternoon they all went to the Colburn
schoolhouse to meeting.

Miss Lucy Wilson was a guest at the
Gochee home last Friday and Satur-
day.

Mr. J. C. Stevens is baling his tim-
othy hay. There has been no rush to
deliver hay so far as they could not
get cars.

Mr. Fox has been exercising him-
self of late, breaking colts.

L. C. Ault has purchased a new
span of mules. Lloyd looks like a full
ledged yankee now.

Abe Meck has taken a great liking
to oranges of late, and that is alright
Abe, "An orange a day keeps the
Doctor away."

Auction Sale

S. E. HEMBLING

Under instructions from S. E. Hemb-
ling, I will sell by Public Auction on
the old W. F. Sick farm, 18 miles east
of Didsbury on the south road, 7 miles
west of Sunnyslope and 6 miles north
of Sterlingville, on

Monday, April 16th

the following, consisting of:

FARM STOCK and IMPLEMENTS
23 HEAD OF HORSES—Gelding,
5 yrs., wgt. 1300; mare, 7 yrs., wgt.
1300; gelding, 12 yrs., wgt. 1400; geld-
ing, 6 yrs., wgt. 1200; gelding, 5 yrs.,
wgt. 1250; gelding, 9 yrs., wgt. 1050;
mare, 6 yrs., wgt. 1050; mare, 8 yrs.,
in foal, wgt. 1300; mare, 6 yrs., in foal
wgt. 1250; mare, 7 yrs., in foal, wgt.
1050; mare, 8 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1050;
mare, 10 yrs., in foal, wgt. 1000; mare,
11 yrs., in foal, wgt. 900; mare, 12 yrs.,
in foal, wgt. 1350; mare, 11 yrs., wgt.
1200; gelding, 6 yrs., wgt. 1400; aged
driver; 2 colts, rising 3 yrs.; 2 colts,
rising 2 yrs.; 2 colts, rising 1 yr.

46 HEAD CATTLE—13 cows and
heifers; some good dairy cows, fresh;
3 steers, rising 2 yrs.; 20 yearlings; 9
winter calves; Hereford bull, an A1
stock producer, rising 4 yrs.

45 SWINE—3 brood sows; 42 pigs,
all sizes to 150 lbs.

SHEEP—7 ewes; choice Cheviot
Leicester Ram.

POULTRY—About 100 chickens;
8 ducks, 3 geese.

**HARNESS, TOOLS, IMPLE-
MENTS**—3 set breeching harness;
seeder; 2 set plow harness; 2 wagons;
set driving harness; 2 set bolshleighs;
surface packer; gang plow, 14 in.;
sulky plow, breaker and stubble bot-
tom; 4 sec. lever harrow; 2 disc har-
rows; hay stacker; 2 sweeps; buggy;
democrat; vise; John Deere manure
spreader, new; grain picker; black-
smith's forge; anvil; post drill; stock
and dies; forks; shovels, and numerous
other articles.

A quantity of Hay, Oats, Barley,
Wheat, Rye and Coal.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Kitchen
range, tables, cupboards, dressers,
beds, dishes, etc.

The above farm for rent

Lunch at 11 A.M. See immediately after

TERMS CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

Notice

THE RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUN-
TAIN VIEW No. 310 ASSESSMENT
ROLL, 1917

Notice is hereby given that the as-
sessment roll of the Rural Municipality
of Mountain View No. 310 for the
year 1917 has been prepared and is
now open to inspection at the office
of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Mun-
cipality from ten o'clock in the fore-
noon until four o'clock in the after-
noon on every day not a public holi-
day except Saturday, and on that day
from ten o'clock in the forenoon until
two o'clock in the afternoon and that
any ratepayer who desires to object to
the assessment of himself or any other
person must within twenty days after
the date of this notice lodge his com-
plaint in writing with the secretary of
the Municipality.
Dated this 31st day of March A.D.
1917.

A. BRUSSO, Assessor.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS

Title to same vested in United States
by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916.
Two million three hundred thousand
acres to be opened for Homesteads and
Sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands.
Containing some of the best land left in
United States. Now is the opportune
time. Large sectional map showing
land and description of soil, climate,
rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid one
dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box
610, Portland, Oregon.

ESTRAY

On the south east half of Sec. 13, Tp.
28, Rge. 31, W. 4, coming 2 yr.-old steer,
no visible brand, red, brockel face, white
under belly, tail white tipped. Been in
the neighborhood since July 1916. W.
F. Sick, Brand Reader.

ESTRAY

On the premises of A. A. Perrin,
N. E. 10-31-15, one bay yearling mare,
white face, hind feet white, left front
foot white, no visible brand; has been
around the premises since October last.

W. F. Sick, Brand Reader

ESTRAY

On the premises of John Bogner, Sec.
18, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, sorrel gelding
with two white hind feet, pony, aged,
left front foot white, white face, branded
on left shoulder; came to the
place about two months ago.

W. F. Sick, Brand Reader

The Scarlet Feather

By HOUGHTON TOWNLEY
(Copyright, 1900 by W. J. Wain & Co.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

Mrs. Swinton Hears the Truth

HE junior clerk of Messrs. Jevons & Jevons carried Mrs. Swinton's card to the senior partner, a heavy-headed old man, well stricken in years. When the card was scrutinized, he could not recall the personality of Mrs. Swinton. He sent for his confidential clerk, who was also at a disadvantage, yet they both seemed to remember having heard the name before.

At last, however, the client was ushered in, and Mr. Jevons hoped that his eyes would repair the lapse of his memory. A pale, dark-eyed, slender woman, wrapped in furs, entered.

"You don't remember me, Mr. Jevons?"

"Ah! now I hear your voice, I remember. You are the daughter of Mr. Herresford."

"You were once my mother's lawyer, Mr. Jevons," said Mrs. Swinton, plunging at once into business.

"I had that honor. Won't you sit down?"

"It is twenty-five years ago—more than that."

"Yes. You have married since then."

"I married Mr. Swinton, the rector of St. Botolph's."

"Indeed, indeed. That is very interesting. And now you are living—"

"At the rectory, on Riverside Drive."

"Ah, yes—And your father is well, I presume."

"As well as can be expected," answered Mrs. Swinton, tartly. "It is about money matters I have come to you, Mr. Jevons. I want to know if it is possible by any means to raise the sum of seven thousand dollars."

"That is not a large sum. There ought to be no difficulty."

"You think so?" she cried eagerly. "Well, it depends. The income your mother left you—if it is not in any way mortgaged—should give ample security."

"My mother left me no income."

"I beg your pardon? queried the old man, miffed, as if he doubted his hearing."

"My income is pitifully small, Mr. Jevons—only four thousand a year, which my father allows me, and he makes a favor of that, often withholding it, and plunging me into debt."

Mr. Jevons looked incredulous. "Four thousand a year. Did you see your mother's will, Mr. Swinton?"

"No. Did she make a will?"

"Yes, of course. I drew it up for her. You were only a girl then, I remember. You were away in Europe, in a convent, were you not, when your mother died?"

"Yes, and father wouldn't allow me to come home."

"Under that will, your mother left you something more than twenty thousand a year."

"Mr. Jevons, you are thinking of someone else. You have so many clients you are mixing them up. My father, who is little better than a miser, absorbed the whole of my mother's income at her death."

"Impossible! Impossible! Your mother left you considerably more than half a million dollars. It was because of a dispute over the sum that I withdrew from your father's affairs. I was his lawyer once, you remember. A difficult man—a difficult man. You don't mean to tell me that you have received from your father only four thousand a year? It's incredible. It's illegal!"

Mrs. Swinton laid her hand upon her heart, to still the throbbing set up by this startling turn of affairs.

"But, when you were married, what was your husband thinking of not to see your mother's will, and get proper settlements?"

"My husband has no head for money affairs. It was a love match. We eloped and father never forgave us."

Mr. Jevons gave vent to his anger in little jerky exclamations of amazement.

"Mrs. Swinton, I ought to tell you that I always disapproved of your father's management of your mother's affairs—and his own. It was on this very question of your mother's money that I split with him. He insulted me, put obstacles in the way of my transacting his legal business, and I had no option but to withdraw. There was a clause in your mother's will which stipulated that your income should be paid to you quarterly, or at other intervals of time, according to your father's discretion. He chose to read that to mean that he could pay you money at discretion in small or large sums, as he thought fit. You were a child at the time, and your father was your natural guardian. I always suspected him of having some designs upon that money, for he bitterly resented the idea of a girl having an income of all. He was peculiar in money matters and will not say grasping."

"He was a thief—that is a thief!" cried Mrs. Swinton, breathing heavily, her face flushing excitedly. "Go on."

"I withdrew altogether from your father's affairs. I was busy, and had other matters to attend to. I naturally thought that your husband's lawyers would take over the management of your affairs, and any discrepancies due to the old eccentricities of your father would be set right. But it appears that you have never questioned your father's discretion."

"I have questioned it again and again, and was always told that I was a pinner that my mother's money belonged to him. Oh, if I had only known! What misery it would have prevented! It would have saved my son from ruin."

"Your son?"

"Yes, I have a boy and a girl, both thinking of marriage, both crippled by

he want of money. I must have seven thousand dollars this very day."

"I think it can be managed, Mrs. Swinton. I will see my partner about it, and probably let you have a check."

Mr. Jevons went fully into her affairs for nearly an hour. Then, he handed her a newspaper, and left the room, leaving down the journal, and started on her feet.

Twenty thousand a year! More than half a million dollars withheld from her of twenty-five years by a grasping, unnatural father. It was like a wonderful dream. The revelation opened up a prospect of unlimited joy.

In a few minutes, Mr. Jevons returned with a signed check for the amount required. He placed it in his client's hand, with a solemn bow. Mrs. Swinton, so much moved to utter thanks, folded the check, and slipped it into the purse of a her mull.

"Mr. Jevons, what am I to do about the other money?"

"I've just been thinking of that. I mentioned it to my partner. If you wish to act for you, I will bring pressure upon your father to have it restored at once. There is not the smallest flaw in the law. We must bring pressure."

"Undoubtedly—every pressure that the law will allow. Expose him. Shame him. Humiliate him. Prosecute him, if need be."

"It is certainly a flagrant instance of the abuse of parental authority. But a suit is quite unnecessary. Your father must hand over to you the half-million, plus compound interest for twenty-five years—an enormous sum. There can be no possible question of your right to the money. If you wish us to advance anything more—seven thousand dollars is a very small sum—we shall be most happy."

"I cannot believe it all yet, Mr. Jevons. I am so accustomed to penury and debt that it sounds like a fairy story. There is one other matter I wish to speak to you about. My son—my son is in trouble. Two checks, signed by my father, for small amounts were altered to larger ones, and cashed at our local bank. The amount in dispute came to seven thousand dollars, and my father declines to be responsible, and wants to force the bank to lose the money. That is why I wanted this check. If I pay them back with this money, the affair will be ended, and nothing more can be said about it. That is so?"

"Dear, dear! Raising checks!"

"Yes—it was wrong. But it was all my father's fault. He refused to give me money when—that's nothing to do with it. I want you to tell me it will be all right when the money is paid."

"It depends entirely on the bank. Surely your father will hush the matter up."

"No, he wishes me to be disgraced—ruined—just because my husband is a clergyman, and I married contrary to his wishes. He never forgives."

"But that was so many years ago! Surely, he won't question the checks."

"He has done so—and a warrant is out for my son's arrest."

"Dear, dear—that is very serious. I should take the money to the bank, and see what they can do. If the police have knowledge of the felony, they may take action on their own account, but these things can often be hushed up. I should advise you to see the responsible person at the bank. Do you know him?"

"Oh, yes, he's a friend—at least I'm afraid he's not much of a friend to my son."

"Well, it's a matter where a solicitor had better not interfere. The fewer people who have cognizance of the fact that the law has been broken, the better."

"I'll do as you advise. I'll see Mr. Ormsby today. You are quite sure, Mr. Jevons, that you've made no mistake about my mother's money. Oh, it's too wonderful—too amazing!"

"I am quite sure. I went thoroughly into the matter at the time, and it will give me the greatest pleasure to act for you against Mr. Herresford. If it should come to a suit, there can only be one issue."

"I will see father myself," observed Mrs. Swinton, with her teeth set and an angry light in her eyes. "Mr. Jevons, you will come down to-morrow to see us, or next day?"

"To-morrow, at your pleasure. I'll bring a copy of the will, and prepare an exact calculation of the amount of your claim. Good morning, Mrs. Swinton. I am pleased to have brought the color back to your cheeks. You looked very pale when you came in."

"It's the forgery—the dreadful business at the bank that frightens me."

"Do your best alone. I am sure your power of persuasion cannot fail to melt the hardest heart," the lawyer protested, with his most courtly air.

"The circumstances are peculiar. But I will try."

Mrs. Swinton re-entered her cub with a strange mixture of emotions. As she drove through the crowded thoroughfares, her feelings were divided between indignation against her father and joy at the thought of John Swinton's troubles ended, the luxury and independence of the future, and a new, no longer a powerless bride, Dick a man of wealth without dependence upon his grandfather.

It is astonishing how soon one gets accustomed to a sudden change of fortune. The novelty of the situation had worn off by the time the home journey was finished. She was again in the grip of overwhelming fear. The horrible dread of a prosecution stood like a spectre in her path.

On her arrival at the bank, she found the doors closed; but she rang the bell so insistently that, at last, a porter ap-

peared. And she even persuaded that grim person to violate all rules, and take her card to Vivian Ormsby, who was conferring with Mr. Barnby. In the end she triumphed and was admitted to the banker's private room.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Ormsby Refuses

Ormsby greeted Dick's mother with marked coldness. He extended to her the politeness accorded to an enemy before a duel. He motioned her to a seat near his desk, and took up a position on the hearth rug. His pale face was hard set, and his dark eyes gleamed. His hands were clenched behind his back, and his whole attitude was that of a man holding himself in check. The very mention of the name of Swinton was enough to fill his brain with madness.

"I have come to pay you some money," said Mrs. Swinton, quietly, as she unfolded the catch of her mull bag.

"Here is a check for seven thousand dollars. It is the sum required by you to make good the discrepancy in my father's account with your bank. He is an old man in his dotage; and, as he repudiates a check, you must not be the loser." She spoke in a dull voice—a monotone—as though repeating a lesson learnt by heart.

Ormsby was rather staggered. How Mrs. Swinton could raise seven thousand dollars without getting it from Herresford was a mystery, and he had never expected the miser to disgorge.

"May I ask you why you bring this money?" he demanded, at last.

"I have explained."

"I hope you don't think, Mrs. Swinton, that we are going to compound a felony, just because the criminal's family pursues the proper course, and reimburses our bank."

"Of course I do. When the money is paid, my family affairs are no business of yours."

"A warrant is out for your son's arrest, Mrs. Swinton, and we shall have him to-night. It pains me exceedingly to have to take this course, but—"

"You hypocrite!" she cried, starting up. "You are taking an unfair advantage of your position. You are playing a mean, contemptible trick. You are jealous of my son. Your action is not that of a man, but of a coward. Are you not satisfied with having robbed him of his wife that you must hound him down?"

"On the contrary, your son has robbed me of the woman I love," said Ormsby, with cutting emphasis, "and he shall not have her. She may not marry me, but she shall not mate with a felon."

"If it is money you want, you shall have more."

"You insult me, Mrs. Swinton. It is not the money I care about. It is the principle. Your son insulted me publicly—struck me like a drunken brawler—and worked upon the feelings of a pure and innocent woman, who will break her father's heart if she persists in the mad course she has adopted. But she'll change her mind when she sees your son in handcuffs."

"It must not be! It must not be!" cried the guilty woman. "If you were a man and a gentleman, you would not let personal spite and jealousy come into a matter like this. You would not ruin my son for life, and break my heart, because you cannot have the girl, who pledged herself to Dick before you had any chance with her. You'll be ent by every decent person. Every door will be shut against you. If you do what you threaten, everyone shall know the truth."

"The whole world may shut its doors—there is only one door that must open to me, the door of Colonel Dindas's house, where, until to-day, I was sure of a welcome, and almost sure of a wife. I am sorry for you, because it is obviously painful for a mother to contemplate the downfall of her son. You naturally strive to screen him by every means in your power. It is the common instinct of humanity. But I tell you—"

"and here he raised his fist with unwonted emphasis—"I'll kill him, bound him down, make his life unbearable. The country will be too hot to hold him. First a felon, then a convict, then an outcast, a marked man, a wretched—"

"I beg of you—I beseech you! You don't understand—everything. If I could tell you, you would at least have a different point of view of Dick's honor. It's I who—"

"Honor! Don't talk to me about honor! How is it he's alive? Why isn't he beside his comrade, Jack Lorrimer, who died rather than betray his country? It is easy to see how he escaped the bullets of the firing party. He told his secret, and heaven alone knows how many dead men he at his door as the result of that treachery."

"It is false!"

"It is false," Mrs. Swinton, it is because I believe that a forger is always a snail and a thief. Judge men as I find them. I speculate upon their inner natures by what has gone before. A brave man is always a loving man, a coward always a coward, a thief always a thief, because it is his natural bent. It is useless to prolong this interview. You lose your son, I gain a wife. The world will be well rid of a dangerous citizen. Allow me to open the side door for you. It is the quickest way."

Of what avail was her sudden avalanche of wealth? It could not move the determination of this remorseless man. If she confessed the truth—it was on her lips a dozen times to cry aloud her sin—he would only transfer his animosity to her, because it would hurt

Dick the more. Next to humiliating his rival, to humble the wife of the rector of St. Botolph's would be a triumph for Ormsby. She took refuge in a last frantic lie.

"My father signed the checks for these amounts. The alterations were made in his presence—by me. I saw him sign them. He knew very well what he was doing then. But, since, he has forgotten. His denial is folly. Dick is innocent. I can swear to it."

Ormsby smiled sardonically as he opened the door. "It does credit to your imagination, Mrs. Swinton. Your statement on the face of it is false. Unless Mr. Herresford made that avowal with his own lips, no one would take the slightest notice of it. It would only be adding folly to crime. I wish you good day."

He held the door wide open, still smiling with an evil light in his eyes. As she passed out, she was almost tempted to strike him, so great was her mortification.

"You are as bad as my father," she cried. "Nothing pleases you men of money more than to wound and lacerate women's hearts. Dick is well saved from such a cur."

(To be Continued)

THE VANISHING BUCKWHEAT CAKE

INTONE a threnody for the buckwheat cake. Undone by the patent breakfast foods of an effete age, the buckwheat crop has been overproduced, not because the farmers raise too much, but because the people eat too little. Here is a pretty tale for a rising generation. Consider the dignity of the buckwheat tradition. With the first frost came the mystic rites; the butter crock was set for the night near the fireplace, or, in later times, adjacent to the stove. The cakes (which filled a breakfast plate) were baked on a large flatiron warmer, three at a time, and turned with a mason's trowel; none genuine without. Then, observes the Boston Transcript, all this talk about eating thirty at breakfast is unbecomingly, and associated with a spurious cake, no larger than a bread-and-butter plate. Five of the genuine made any jacket tight until noon; three caused the eyes to bulge (though a growing boy is on record as having been able to "chew though he couldn't swallow any more"); six made a grown man's meal, and seven made a "regular gorge." The normal human stomach would not contain nine, though eight were known to have been eaten at a sitting.

The cake itself was a rich, golden brown, with a crisp rim, particularly toothsome. When young, one ate the centre, and saved the rim to the last, as we save frosting. With the cake came a jug of the purest brew of maple syrup; others liked them with sausage, though this was an acquired taste. It was also customary to cut a small square out of the centre of the cake, as a pool for the syrup. The moral issue was the tendency of the cakes to grow cold on the platter, if cooked faster than consumed; and many a stoical character and generous disposition was trained on the yielding of the warm cake to the younger children, and the eating of the cold. For a cold cake to a warm one was as friendship to wedlock—whole-some but unsatisfying. Even the element of domestic tragedy once entered when the cook spoiled the batch by mixing in plaster of paris by mistake. The exonerations of a whole family follow that cook. Buckwheat cakes were the entire breakfast. Other food was a mockery, and to descend to oatmeal or even doughnuts, after such a sublime refection, betrayed a base mind.

New Englanders claim the origin and rise of the art of the buckwheat cake. It is conceded, but their descendants, emigrated westward, carried the craft and improved it. The practice finally reached its highest development in Ohio, and in that part of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. At least so Ohioans say, and they are all honorable men. It was there that the properties of the flat iron warmer and the trowel were at length fully apprehended. The turning of the cake required as subtle a flex of the wrist as the change from up bow to down bow of the violinist; to make the cake land exactly in the spot where it was taken up required an accuracy of aim above the sharp-shooter's. A certain great-grandfather who retained his steadiness of wrist far into four-score years was an object of general veneration and awe. Nor is the fame of the Ohio buckwheat cake local. It is recorded that an American woman acting in Paris, and besought by a family of the French nobility to marry its heir, then asked the heir if he could supply her on occasion with the Ohio buckwheat cake and maple syrup. And when the unhappy gentleman assured her that his chief should make them at any hour, the infuriated girl chose as her husband a youth from Philadelphia who knew a buckwheat cake when he saw one. Aliens who trifle with the mystic faiths of Ohio invite their doom.

So the buckwheat cake is vanishing and what stock of heroes shall be bred on canned snags?

HOW ENGLAND RUNS NAVY

IN the good old days of England's naval power, the King's navy was ruled by a high authority. When Drake and Raleigh swept the Spanish Main this titled dignitary dictated the movements of those enterprising little cockle shells whose appearance in the sky line never failed to strike terror to the hearts of Philip's sailors. This ancient office is today, however, represented by the Lords of the Admiralty.

As Canada has now launched her own fleet in the shape of the *Noble* and the *Rainbow*—one ship to patrol each ocean—it may be interesting to citizens of the Dominion to know just how the greatest navy in the world is managed. Top of the list comes the first lord, who, by the way, is a civilian and whose anomalous position as supreme head of a titanic organization has been sung

many a time and oft in Pinafore's famous couplet:

"Oh, stick to your desk and never go to sea,
And you will be a ruler in the King's navy."

This civilian jack tar, who is, of course, a member of the government, impersonates the national control of the navy and is responsible to the King and Parliament for the entire naval machine.

This gentleman's duties are to see that the proper types of ships are built, that the captains appointed to these men-of-war are efficient and that in the regular distribution of honors and rewards the right men are picked out. All this he does in accordance with his party's views.

His chief instruments are the Naval Lords of the Admiralty led by the First Sea Lord, who is his adviser, touching all matters relating to the efficiency of the navy as a fighting machine. He has the right to appoint officers to positions of second in command, and in effect largely influences all other appointments. Should the readiness of the fleet for war on its mobilization ever fail in emergency, his would be the supreme responsibility. His understudy is the Second Sea Lord, who must be ready to step into his shoes if required. His special responsibility is for the manning of the ships and the training of the sailors, and he may make appointments up to the rank of navigating officer. We then come to the Third Sea Lord, whose duty is the control of shipbuilding, the designs of the ships, their progress and completion as well as the provision of guns and machinery. Below these a junior lord is in charge of transport and coaling, a civil lord of contracts and building, while a permanent secretary deals with the staff of the department and a parliamentary secretary with finance.

Recently a new body has been created to look after the navy. It is known as the Naval War Council. And while its functions will be largely analogous to those of the general staff of the army, its constitution will differ materially from that of the latter. Its duties will embrace the preparation and working out of plans for the conduct of war with every possible antagonist, and with the disposition of fleets and squadrons in accordance with the strategic plans decided upon. A highly efficient intelligence department (technical name for spying) will also be among its charges.

So much for the business office end of it. The fighting men have yet to be heard from—the hard, bronzed men whose kind have kept the Union Jack victorious on the seven seas for centuries. For all the years that have rolled by since Nelson and his captains in their picturesque three-deckers crushed the combined fleets of Europe and saved England from slavery, the men who sail the high seas under the white ensign are of the same stuff as in the glorious long ago. The first fighting arm of the Empire, in some ways, the navy is the most conservative institution in the world.

Full admirals, vice-admirals and rear admirals, such is the order of rank taken by the heads of the navy. Superior to these are the admirals of the fleet—field marshals of the navy, who are generally officers on the retired list. To the hands of Britain's admirals is committed the safety of the realm. Thus, one admiral commands the North at the mouth of the Thames, the east coast and the coast of Scotland; another keeps watch and ward in the Channel, and so on, encircling the entire British Islands.

For all his ability as admiral, such an officer's success depends greatly upon the "captains courageous" who command his ships. A captain's authority, power and responsibility, especially when in charge of a big ship, altogether transcend those of a colonel in the army. In a vessel carrying say 500 men, all confined within a small space, absolute discipline is indispensable. The captain must therefore maintain the state of an almost sacred autocrat—a sort of Dalai Lama of the sea—living and moving alone apart from all his subordinates. Acting through his first lieutenant or commander, he is responsible that the King's regulations or admiralty instructions are observed throughout his ship. His further promotion to admiral is determined by seniority, and he may remain a captain for fifteen or sixteen years.

The commander's life is no bed of roses. He must be in touch with everything that happens on the ship. Not a detail of the huge and complicated mass of war must escape his notice. His work demands sleepless vigilance, for upon his ability to discharge his duties depends his promotion to the rank of captain after six or eight years. He actually qualifies for captain after two years' service as commander, but he is lucky if he gets the post in five, and he may then have to wait several years longer for his ship.

Last on the list of officers come the lieutenants. Of these there are three grades, the senior, the junior and the sub. These young officers—graduates from their midshipman days—ably support their superiors in keeping up the high order of smartness and efficiency demanded in the navy. On a big ship the sub may become president of the gun room mess and be responsible for its discipline.

TRAVELLER: "It seems wonderful that Japanese dentists can take out teeth with their fingers."

Little Jack: "That's nothing. Auntie can take hers out with her fingers—every one of 'em."

A cough is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time, now widely recognized remedy, which if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Boy Scout Notes

Development of Character as Important Now as at Any Time in World's History

Some months ago at a meeting of the Moral Education League of Great Britain a paper was read in which it was alleged and lamented that in the British system of education "We subordinate the development of character to the acquisition of knowledge." The author of the paper asked the question: Why should not the acquisition of knowledge and the formation of character go hand in hand?

It does in the application of Boy Scout training. People the world over are beginning to realize that the picturesque uniform and uncanny cries of the Scout conceal possibilities of educational and moral progress of a high and serious character.

Scouting is a moral force—a game perhaps—but a serious game, a matter of high importance, inspiring and uplifting every detail of a boy's life.

The formation of character is as important now as at any time in the world's history. In future years the boys of today will have great responsibilities to face it is the aim of the Boy Scouts movement that each and every one of its members shall be well equipped to shoulder the problems that will be real problems, arising out of the present world conflict. The Scout laws are all commands to the boy to do or be something, not to forbear doing or being something. A boy wants to be actively, not passively virtuous. Too often a conception of character is negative; it refers chiefly to resisting powers, the power to resist temptation and to avoid evil ways, but as a matter of fact, character is much more than self-restraint; it is self-direction, and the aim of the Scout law is to help the boy in the right direction of himself.

There are very few boys who at one time or another, have not evinced an interest in map drawing. At school perhaps, they have merited high honors for efficiency in map drawing, but has their interest along this line continued after leaving school? Have they forgotten the benefits to be derived from this practice?

There are great benefits which result from this kind of drawing, and for this reason Scouts contending for the Pathfinder's proficiency badge are required to make sketches and large scale maps, showing as much as possible of the information which they are obliged to give according to the regulations of the test. For instance, where the requirements call for a knowledge of fire stations, police stations, factories, streets, etc., in a certain district, the contender must show the exact location of each on his map.

The Pathfinder's badge makes a Scout useful to the neighborhood in which he resides as in addition he is required to have a general knowledge of fire alarm boxes, general hospitals, post and telegraph offices, telephone exchanges, railway stations, street car routes, doctors, motor garages, etc., in his district. The contender "must have a general knowledge of the district so as to be able to guide strangers by day or night within a five mile radius, and give them general directions how to get to the principal suburbs, districts or town within a twenty-five mile radius."

The value of Sea Scout training is evinced by the activities which have been going on at Esquimalt. The Canadian General Council have been advised of the formation of a Sea Scout troop and numerous applications have been received for enrolment.

The Sea Scouts are a branch of the Boy Scouts organization and are taught in addition to the Scouting activities of their brothers the Boy Scouts the handling of boats and other things generally connected with life at sea.

A Round About Prophecy

The following is a war prophecy from a Renfrewshire soldier interned in Germany contained in a letter just received from him by his mother: "I had a letter lately from my brother William in Canada, who tells me that his contract will be finished about May, and that he will then go home."

The mother, who was mystified by the message, showed the communication to a neighbor woman, who asked about the son in Canada. "But I have no son in Canada, and that is William who is in Germany."

It dawned upon the neighbor that the interned son was offering in a judiciously cryptic manner his opinion as to the probable date for the end of the war.

State Slavery

Of all the portentous phenomena of this war, the return to state slavery is perhaps the most stunning revelation of what civilization will henceforth be "up against" if it cannot find a way to keep the peace. Before the war millions of working men in Europe held the view that they might as well work for one master as for another, and that if their country was invaded it meant simply a change of master. The deportation of Belgians for forced labor ended that theory, while the spread of industrial conscription must intensify to the limit the hostility of the common people to militarism.—From the Springfield Republican.

A Superhuman Task

Campaign in Africa One of the Finest Achievements of the War

The campaign in German East Africa, brought to a successful end by General Smuts, was one of the finest achievements of the war. The ceaseless grind of the mills of war in Europe makes it difficult for the man in the street to appreciate at its full value the wonderful success of British generalship in other and more distant spheres of action. When Smuts relinquished his command in order to attend the Imperial War Conference the virtual conquest of Germany's last colony had been accomplished. The Germans have been driven from every healthy and desirable part of the colony, save one small district in the southeast corner, where the enemy is practically cut off and faced with the alternative of surrender or annihilation. This is the result of the seven months' campaign carried out with such dash by the Boer commander of the British composite expeditionary force.

Carried on in a tropical region, war conditions in East Africa were totally different from those that obtain in Flanders. Although covering a vast area, the forces under Smuts were relatively small. Under his command he had three divisions. Besides a nucleus force of whites, the Germans had several thousand native troops, well trained and fully equipped, and a good supply of artillery and machine guns. Previous operations by the British had not proceeded far across the German border when Smuts took over the command. In some respects the task before Smuts closely resembled that in German Southwest Africa. In each colony two lines of railway ran from the coast to the interior. In Southwest Africa the British expedition clung to the railway tracks. Away from these there was little but desert land. In East Africa the monsoon rendered the coast terminus of the railway at Der-es-Salaam an undesirable place of landing while the coast region is malarial after rains, and not a suitable base of operations. Accordingly the bold idea was conceived by Smuts of penetrating to the heart of the trackless interior from the frontier. The enemy occupied strong positions on the mountainous borderland. Ignoring these, Smuts sent General van Deventer with a strong division round the enemy's flank, with orders to push into the interior. This flying column penetrated a distance of two hundred miles in four weeks. Heavy rains, short rations, and disease played havoc with it and cut off Deventer's communications. The enemy, operating on interior railway lines, brought against the decimated British force superior numbers, but Deventer held out against overwhelming odds, and by his successful stand decided the campaign. At the end of the rains he was reinforced, and from then on the British kept the enemy on the move. A Belgian column from the northeast aided in the drive and in the southeast corner, to which the German remnants retreated, British forces from Rhodesia and Portuguese troops from Mozambique completed the cordon.

In the boldness of his plans and in the risks involved, the march into the uncharted interior of East Africa recalls the famous march of Roberts to Kandahar. Through an unknown and hostile territory, fighting through the trackless jungle, and beset by hunger and disease, the little army of Smuts at length emerged victorious. Three years ago the record of Smuts' daring strategy and the superhuman task accomplished by his army would have thrilled the world. Although the fighting in East Africa has been on a smaller scale than that in the principal theatres of war, it has upheld the proudest traditions of British arms.—Toronto Globe.

Must Brace Ourselves

We Must All Be Prepared to Make Even Greater Sacrifices

We have constantly to bear in mind the prime minister's warning that, if the enemy's victory is impossible, our victory is still difficult. We have deliberately decided that we will not be content merely to restore the status quo and throw back the aggressor within his own territory. We look for a reconstruction of Europe which, just and wise as it may be, has yet to be accomplished. That decision requires us to be ready for a final phase which may be the most arduous of all. We must be prepared to make even greater sacrifices in blood and treasure, to submit to economies which we have hardly yet dreamed of, to face with composure risks and losses greater than any we have experienced in the first years of war. The answer of the allied governments to the Germans' overture was, in these respects, a decisive turning point, and we must now brace ourselves to the consequences.—Westminster Gazette.

The Bishop of Norwich, England, has turned his Palace grounds into market gardens, growing beet and carrots instead of flowers. He affirms that the foliage of the vegetables has a good effect down the paths. He has geese strutting on the lawns, and with rabbits, which have taken the place of butchers' meat, he is able to economize and dole out a little practical aid to any within his diocese who are in need.

Poles Will Not Fight For Masters

People in Occupied Territory Show No Eagerness to Help Germany

German efforts to induce the able-bodied Poles living in the occupied districts of Russian Poland to volunteer for the "Polish Army" that the Teuton military authorities are said to have planned to use as a buffer to protect their forces from an advance by the Russian troops are reported as having proved futile, and a story from Berlin which has reached the Corriere della Sera of Milan says that obligatory military service has already been introduced in the occupied territory.

Despite the German government's attempts to arouse enthusiasm among the Polish for the new army and occasional reports from Berlin or Warsaw telling of a general rallying to the colors by Polish students and the Polish youth in general, news from Polish and Russian sources fails to reveal any eagerness on the part of the people in the occupied territory to enlist to fight for the Central Powers. The Russian Polish newspaper Wprzod recently printed a resolution adopted by the Polish Socialist party advising the Polish workmen not to enlist in the Polish army until they were called to arms by a government that had been chosen by the people and the chamber of deputies, and declaring that the workers demanded the immediate ending of the recruiting of workers in Poland and Lithuania. This resolution was endorsed by a large number of the inhabitants of the occupied region.

Needs No Excuse

The Farmer Can Use a Car to Better Advantage Than the City Man

It is natural, when one studies the situation, that the farmers of the country should now be buying half the automobiles that are on the market. Aside from the fact that the farmer has had a year of exceptional prosperity and that the distances he travels make some vehicle an economic necessity, he is in a better position to keep an auto at a minimum expense than is the city man. In the first place, he is likely to be something of a machinist and will do a good deal of his own repair work, being forced by his distance from town to rely on his own resources. Then he is likely to have a barn or a shed already built, and will be put to no expense for the building or rent of a garage. Almost every time he goes anywhere he saves time that is an asset in his business. If he is wise, possession of the auto enables him to reduce the number of his horses sufficiently to pay for the gasoline he consumes. The city man has no such offsets, and unless he uses the auto in his business he must figure on a clear added expense.—Portland Oregonian.

Greater Profits

From Clean Seed

If Good Crops are Expected Good Seed Must Be Sown

The quality of the seed grain sown on the farm next spring will depend upon the farmer himself. This is a matter which is entirely in his own hands. If good crops are to be expected, good seed must be sown. The farmer should prepare the seed now for the spring sowing. During the winter months, when other farm work is not pressing, is the best time to clean the grain for seed. The best grain sown on the farm should be used and it should be put through the fanning mill two or three times at least, or until all of the light or shrunken grain and the weed seeds are removed. There is a distinct loss in sowing weak seed and it is much more profitable to screen out the shrunken and weak grain and feed it than to sow it and lose it. It is also essential that weed seeds be not sown if weed growth is to be prevented.

The increase in total yield is practically all profit. A crop of wheat from ordinary seed may yield 25 bushels per acre, and cost 20 bushels per acre to produce, leaving five bushels per acre as net profit. If, by sowing well cleaned seed, the yield is increased one bushel per acre, the increase in net profit is 20 per cent. The cleaning of the seed in spare time during the winter does not add one cent to the cost of production. When well cleaned seed is sown in place of ordinary grain, the gain in yield is, of course, much more than one bushel per acre. The net profit has often been increased 50 per cent, or even doubled. This is one way of increasing production and profit.—F. C. N. in Conservation.

Bernstorff Shed Tears

"I'm so sorry. However, I expected it. There was nothing else left for the United States to do. I wonder how I am to get home?"

In these words, his eyes moistened with tears, Bernstorff received his discharge. Then he added:

"I am not surprised. My government will not be surprised either. The people in Berlin knew what was bound to happen if they took the action they have taken."

Never court a girl whose father is a pessimist, for he always has a kick coming.

Rural Education Conditions

Importance of Primary School Training as Shown by Survey

In a survey of agricultural conditions in Dundas county, Ontario, conducted by the Commission of Conservation in 1916, the subject of education is reported on as follows:

Ninety-eight per cent. of the 400 farmers visited had attended public school only, and one per cent. had attended high school. None had attended college and one of the 400 had attended business college. Ninety-two per cent. of the farmers' wives had attended public school only. Three per cent. had attended high school and none had attended college.

Nine per cent. reported the children as having school gardens while 22 per cent. reported having a home garden under the supervision of the teacher. Forty-seven per cent. stated that they had attended a short course in agriculture and 93 per cent. were in favor of short courses for the young people. Many of these short courses consist of judging classes in seed grain and live stock, held in various parts of the country, to which all farmers are invited. Ninety-seven per cent. were satisfied with the schools as at present managed.

If the farmers' training is to be improved, the improvement must evidently be made in the training in the rural school. Hence the wisdom and advisability of making the rural school training as efficient, adequate and suitable as possible to prepare the young men and the young women for real life in the country. The teaching of agriculture should occupy a more prominent place on the rural school curriculum than at present.

Canada to Train Twenty Squadrons of Air Men

Schools Will Be Under Control of the Authorities of the Imperial Army

Twenty reserve aero squadrons will be organized, trained and equipped for the British Royal Flying Corps by the Canadian government this spring. The announcement was made to the Aero Club of America by the Aero Club of Canada, of which Colonel W. Hamilton Merritt is president.

The aviation training schools being established in Canada to train the aviators are under the control of the Imperial Army authorities. The Munitions Board has charge of building up the 360 training aeroplanes required. The British government is said to intend spending \$80,000,000 in developing aeroplanes and aviators in the Dominion.

As in the case of the United States the number of men anxious to join the air service is large. The waiting list numbers thousands, and the training will begin on a large scale early in the spring. Candidates for the air service must be from 19 to 25.

The Aero Club of Canada at Toronto will assist in securing and training the aviators.

According to reliable reports from England, the British government has spent \$250,000,000 for the air service in the last twelve months, in building up the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service. There are about 12,000 aviators in the two services.

Henry Woodhouse, a member of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America, said:

"The employment of aeroplanes in the present war is now general. Aeroplanes are used as cavalry, infantry, and artillery, reconnoitering, bombing, observing, artillery fire, photographing the enemy's positions and the like."

"There are aeroplanes which carry 31-2 tons of bombs, guns and munitions. Some of these mount three-inch guns, which make them literally flying artillery. These aeroplanes are used to attack trains, ships and bodies of troops. Operations are being extended more and more, and there is no doubt that the war is to end in the air."

"Other countries are also greatly expanding their air services, and many countries are looking towards the United States to supply the aeroplanes and motors—principally the latter."

"They want large, high horsepower motors in large quantities. Fortunately, American aeroplane motors are now as good as the very best European motors, and there are 17 different types of motors of upwards of 170 horsepower being developed in the United States."

Empire Must Keep Soldiers

We must organize, as well as lay down new principles. The resources of the Empire are enormous, and the war has shown how much our existence depends upon a far greater concentration upon our own powers of production from the soil. When we think of the future of our ex-soldiers, we must especially think of turning them into land settlers and food producers. We may hope to see many of them at work upon the land in the Mother Country, but the wider spaces and freer life of Canadian lands must prove irresistibly attractive to large numbers, and we must set to work now if we are not to see ex-service men pass to foreign lands and lose their British citizenship, as they did after the South African War.—Canadian Gazette.

The Nation's Resources

National Safety Demands That We Be Able to Utilize Them Properly

The war has agitated every British country to its foundations. It has caused a searching of heart which the world has not known before in modern times. Among the most remarkable of its results has been the re-examination which each nation has been compelled to make with regard to its material resources. The gospel which we have been preaching for some years past has now been found to be the true gospel. It has been found by hard experience that national safety demands that the nation should not only possess them economically. Whereas, a few years ago people listened to the discussion of this subject with polite but somewhat academic interest, they now know that no subject is of more importance to the national well-being, and that the lack of developed capacity to utilize every possible resource may in certain emergencies mean disaster. Therefore, though it be a time of war, when thoughts of war and matters relating directly to its conduct occupy people's minds almost exclusively, yet it has become clear through the very lessons taught us by the war that our work is of the most far-reaching importance. Every consideration points to vigorous and aggressive action rather than to postponement or delay.—Sir Clifford Stifton, at Eighth Annual Meeting, Commission of Conservation.

World's Sheep Figures

Many Countries in Which Sheep are Actually Declining in Numbers

Up until 1913 Australia still led the world for numbers, when she had 85,000,000 head, but was being closely followed by the Argentine, with 80,000,000. Drought is said to have reduced Australia's sheep in 1915 to 72,000,000 head, which reduces her to third place. Asiatic and European Russia combined possess about 70,000,000 sheep. The United States had about 50,000,000 sheep on farms and ranges on April 15, 1916. Next below the United States follow, in order, British South Africa, with 36,000,000 sheep; the United Kingdom, with 28,000,000; Uruguay, with 26,000,000, and New Zealand, with 25,000,000. France has over 16,000,000 sheep, Spain a little less than 16,000,000, Italy over 11,000,000, and Brazil somewhat less than 11,000,000 sheep.

Since about 1907 or 1908 sheep have absolutely increased in the Argentine, Uruguay, and New Zealand—all countries of high importance—and have increased also in British East Africa, British South Africa, Bulgaria, possibly Chile, Madagascar, and possibly Serbia. In a few other countries sheep are maintaining their numbers absolutely. The countries in which sheep are absolutely declining (i.e., in actual numbers) include such countries of high importance as Australia, European Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. Among the countries of less importance showing a decline are Algeria, France, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland. Sheep in relation to population make a worse show than in regard to absolute numbers. Uruguay and British South Africa are the only countries of importance in which sheep are increasing in comparison with population in very recent years, and the only other countries in this class are British East Africa, Madagascar, and possibly Serbia.

Faithful to Duty

Bear Is Mascot of Russian Regiment on French Front

Fighting with the Russian army in France today is a huge bear from the Caucasian Mountains who seems to enjoy his sojourn on the French front fully as much as his masters enjoy theirs.

He is mascot of one of the Russian regiments that was transported half way round the world from the Russian to the French front to show the solidarity of the Allies.

When the time comes for the bear's regiment to go in the front line trenches for its six days of duty, the bear goes along. He keeps the all-night vigils with the sentinels and as there is nothing else to eat but the regular rations brought up from the rear he permits the soldiers to divide their share with him. The Russian army has brought with it into France its own cuisine, and the soups and dishes prepared would appear to be, judging from the appearance both of the soldiers and the bear, of a highly nourishing character.

When the bear has finished his time in the front line, he accompanies the regiment to the rear for the customary six days of repose. He is always ready to go anywhere provided he remains always with the men of his particular regiment.

Patient—One thousand dollars! Would you mind itemizing the bill?
Doctor—Certainly not; twenty-five dollars for the operation itself, five hundred for my reputation, and the remainder because you have the money.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

— BY —
KATHARINE TYNANWARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto(Continued.)
CHAPTER VII.

The Love of a Dog

A day or two passed, and the Squire had not seen Mrs. Bartlett. He had been engrossed by other matters. The neighborhood was agog with a new sensation. One day, when Sir Gilbert South had gone up to London by an early morning train, Lady South and Margaret had driven to the station about an hour later, and had also departed for London, taking with them a couple of trucks. They had not returned.

Mrs. Ellison, Mrs. De Montmorency, and their kind were in high excitement over so choice a bit of scandal. The social gatherings of Silverdale were enlivened beyond experience by the eager flood of conjecture, of assumption, which the gossip poured out when they were met together.

"For once," said Mrs. De Montmorency, pulling up the Squire, and keeping him standing by her pony carriage, palpably ill at ease—it amused Mrs. De Montmorency to shock the Squire—"for once no one can say of Silverdale that it does not talk. We can hardly wait to hear each other."

The Squire looked down with the unhappy expression he often wore in Mrs. De Montmorency's society. He found it hard to rebuke a woman. She mimicked him very well indeed, to the huge delight of some of her friends.

"I wish it would find something better to talk about," he said. "I believe there is nothing to talk about. What affair is it of ours if Lady South and her daughter go away together? I wonder they have not gone long ago. If there was such a thing as a Society for the Protection of Wives and Daughters, it would have had to take up Lady South's case."

He went away gloomily. He insisted on believing, but he could not make other people believe. And, after all, there was the trouble in his own mind about the things he had seen. Above all, that meeting with Lady South and Mr. Langton, or whatever the man's name was, in that out-of-the-way street in North London, the arm-in-arm—all very well for the class that usually frequented those streets, but not a thing done in his class or Lady South's. There had been a preposterous air of lower-middle-class domesticity about it, more preposterous because the man was obviously a gentleman, and no one could mistake Lady South for anything but a lady. He wondered where Margaret had been at that moment, when she was not keeping guard.

The thought of Margaret made him wince; then his lips tightened. No, no, no; the thought of Margaret forbade any evil interpretation of the queer, mysterious happening. The last time he had met Margaret, she had looked at him with bright, defiant eyes—eyes without guile. The eyes had said: "I am doing something you disapprove of; I do not care—I shall continue to do it." But there was only innocence in that fearless and obstinate gaze. It must be all right. The thought of the girl forbade any evil interpretation of what looked so strange, so inexplicable.

Going on his way, he knocked up against Mr. Pritchard, the Vicar, a dark, clean-shaven young man with

a eager, intense expression in eyes more expressive than English eyes usually are. Mr. Pritchard was unmarried, and therefore a source of unusual interest to the feminine part of Silverdale. He had confided to the Squire that it was embarrassing for a Vicar to be unmarried; but that, unfortunately for him, he had no leanings towards matrimony.

The two men looked at each other. They had a common anxiety.

"I have just met Mrs. De Montmorency," said the Squire.

"I know," returned the Vicar, with a sigh. "I met her this morning as she brought the flowers for the church. I wanted to tell her to take away her girl. But we are all cowards. These women do not understand their responsibility. By the way, I have made enquiries. The man's name is really Langton. He is quite a well-known surgeon in Chappell Place, W. Such a man does not easily hide himself. He is going about his business as usual. So much I have ascertained indirectly—without letting my informant know why I was interested. I shall go and see him on the first possible opportunity."

"Why not today?" asked the Squire.

"I've a funeral at two o'clock. Tomorrow is the Bishop's visitation. I can hardly get away before Monday."

"I shall go," said the Squire, on a sudden impulse.

"You?"

"Yes; I've been meaning to run up and stay a night with the boy. It does me good. He takes me to a theatre, gives me supper at the Savoy. Sometimes it is a music-hall. You've no idea what a rowdy youngster he is. While I am with him I forget to be foggy."

"You should be with him oftener," said the Vicar, whom Hilary had pronounced a man and a brother although a parson. "You should let yourself go a bit, Mervick. Foggy! Why should you be a foggy? You are a young man still."

The Squire put away the subject of his foggydom. Of late he had been less content to be a foggy.

"I'll have an early lunch, and get the 2:45," he said. "Perhaps I won't spend the night with Hilary, if there's any news. If I have any news I'll run in to you on my way from the station."

"I hope there will be news. By the way, Hilary and Miss South are great friends."

"They have quarrelled about this business. I don't know exactly what passed. I believe Hilary asked Margaret about this friend of her mother's, and she told him to mind his own business. Perhaps he was not diplomatic. The F.O. does not require such delicate diplomatic gifts. The boy was very sore about it. I don't know how he will take this further development."

"He doesn't know yet?"

"I have shrunk from telling him. I have hoped every day that the mystery might be cleared up. After all, it depends on my interview with this Mr. Langton whether I see Hilary or not. He can do nothing. What is the use of making him unhappy? If I do not come tonight you will know the news is good, or no news. I wonder how Sir Gilbert takes it."

"He will see no one. Vicars, the butler, who seems to retain a sort of attachment to the wretched old man, came out on the gravel sweep when I called to say that he'd soon be the only one left. 'His tantrums grow worse and worse,' he said. And then, looking out over the park as though he saw nothing, he said in a whisper: 'Whoever blames her Ladyship and Miss Margaret, I don't sir, I often thought there'd be murder done. Many's the time I've had to hold the master back. He's strong, for all he's so little and so old.'"

The Squire's face was a study in emotions. "Somebody ought to have killed him. He's like the husband in the 'Ring and the Book.' It would be a righteous act."

He laughed at the startled expression of the Vicar's face as he turned and walked away.

He wondered why he had said he would wait till the 2:45. He might as well have gone up and lunched at the club. He remembered now—he wanted to see Mrs. Bartlett. He felt an interest in the woman as for one he had helped to save just as he felt an interest in the dogs he saved from hardship and boarded out where they could have a happy life. If he had had his way he would have kept the dogs with him, even though they were usually of the mongrel breed. But Dash forbade that. Dash was very jealous of his master. His stately gentleness forsook him when it was a question of jealousy. The Squire had in vain tried to correct this failing in Dash, and had at last accepted it. So the mongrels were boarded out at cottages round Silverdale Common, where they were in touch with the world; and the Squire walked about with Dash at his heels, in solitary state, when three might have been a pack of amiable mongrels.

He was on his way to Mrs. Bartlett's. Not far from his own gate he met Dolly Egerton, recognizing

her with a quick stir of his pulses, while she was yet at some distance from him.

"What is it?" he asked, recognizing a pinched misery in her little face, somehow strangely out of keeping with the beautiful morning of June. She looked like a flower dulled by the frost.

"It is Keeper," she said. "I've been up all night with him. Leo's away and Louise is annoyed because I have not come to do the usual things for her and to take Susan out. I've no one to turn to. I hoped I might have found Mr. Cooper. He is so clever about dogs. There is no yet nearer than Tattleham."

"Let me come; I know something of dogs."

(To Be Continued.)

One Way to Save

Is a Simple Matter if an Organized System Is Adopted

The American Bankers' Association have united in an advertising campaign, the expense of which is equally borne by those who take part. The advertisement reads as follows:

"Resolved this first day of January A. D. 1917:

"That I need the assistance of a friendly bank in my efforts to attain financial success; and

"That I will prove my thrift by opening a savings account tomorrow (in home town) bank, in which I promise myself to deposit a definite amount not less than once a month."

"Have you made such a resolution? If not, do it today, and then keep it."

We hear a good deal of impracticable discussion these days as to the best way to save. Thrift, of course, is desirable at all times, but especially so at the present. The man who has made a practice of saving part of his income is the one for whom approaching old age has no terrors. The faddist is abroad. The advocate of the penny bank in schools is really a very simple matter if an organized system is adopted. Children should receive their first lessons in thrift at home. Give a child a toy bank; let him place in it the pennies which he would otherwise expend in the purchase of comestibles; let him place there anything he is able to earn, and at regular intervals, when he has an amount worth while, let him deposit it to his own credit in the regular savings banks. There are lessons in morality, in ethics, and in other branches which it is the duty of the parents, and not of the teacher, to impart.

Penny savings banks in schools are so much lumber added to a curriculum that is already too heavy. They are not fair to the teachers or the banks, and create strife and jealousy among the children themselves by making public property of family matters which should be regarded as sacred.

Two children carry money to school, the one five cents, the other a dollar, and a social distinction is at once established. One child knows the financial standing of another. The legitimate system of banking ensures the secrecy which is so essential. One half of the world does not know the bank account of the other.—From the Peterborough Review.

Bilkins—Home, they say, is the dearest place on earth.

Wilkins—Yes, that's why we quit housekeeping and went to board.



Tired aching feet feel refreshed after an application of Sloan's Liniment, do not rub, it penetrates and soothes.

Cleaner than musky plasters or ointments, does not stain the skin.

Have a bottle handy for rheumatic pains, neuralgia, gout, lumbago, sprains, strains, toothache, bruises and muscle soreness.

At all druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.



Phenomenal Strides Made by Canadian Northern Railway System In First Year as Transcontinental

New System in the Past Year Carried Approximately 131,000,000 Bushels of Wheat, an Increase of 125 per Cent. Over Previous Year. Company's New Mileage on Pacific Coast and Northern Ontario Makes Astonishing Showing Right From Commencement of Operation. Company's Lines Most Favorably Located.

From Our Own Correspondent
Toronto

The phenomenal gains that the Canadian Northern Railway reports for its year as a transcontinental line makes the statement one of the most important that has ever been issued by any railway in Canada. It is even doubtful whether the tremendous increases in business handled have ever been duplicated by any system in the world. There are many features to the report that make it of special interest to every Canadian, owing to the interest the country has in the building up of this important transcontinental line and the attractive territory that has been developed through the completion of the system. The feature of the report that is likely to be especially gratifying is that which shows the prominent part the Canadian Northern, with its transcontinental system, has been able to play in handling such a large proportion of the grain requirements of the Mother Country.

Right along it has been the contention of Sir William Mackenzie and his associates that it was only a matter of a very short period before Canada and the Empire would enjoy the benefits of the big system that had been built up across the Dominion, and the showing made in the report indicates that these hopes have been realized much earlier than it would have been thought possible when the transcontinental system was set in operation a little over a year ago.

Important Gains of Year

A few of the outstanding features of the report are as follows: An increase in freight traffic during the year of \$8,352,412, equivalent to as much as 45.87 per cent; increase in passenger traffic, \$717,246, of a gain of 13.25 per cent; an increase in total operating revenue of \$9,564,168, or 36.91 per cent. over the previous year. That the company's lines handled over 131,000,000 bushels of grain is proof positive that the railway has been located in the best grain growing areas of the West.

The exact grain traffic handled amounted to 131,978,809 bushels as compared with 58,575,520 bushels in 1915, or an increase of 73,403,289, equivalent to an increase of as much as 125.31 per cent.

That the company has been able to make such striking gains in the amount of traffic handled over its lines will undoubtedly be more readily appreciated when it is remembered that it was only operated as a transcontinental system during the last seven of the twelve months of the fiscal year, and when it is recalled that

last winter the weather conditions in the Western provinces, and more particularly in British Columbia, were the most severe that had been experienced in a great many years, in fact, in some instances, were the most difficult that Canadian railways had ever to meet in that part of the country. It should also be pointed out that the company had the disadvantage, owing to the conditions arising from the war, of being without its own terminals in such important centres as Vancouver in the West, and Montreal in the East.

Company's Earning Power

The development that is sure to be most favorably received by everybody who is following the growth of the larger Canadian railways will come from the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway has come within hailing distance of earning its total fixed charges, the deficit for the year being brought down to less than a quarter of a million dollars, a reduction from the previous year of almost \$1,400,000.

Some of the interesting features of the Board of Directors' report as indicating the position of the line and the progress it has made include the following:

An agreement of great importance in the development of the system's freight and passenger traffic was made with the Cunard Steamship Co. In future the Cunard Line and the Canadian Northern Railway will be, in fact, a single transportation unit between Europe and Canada.

The possession of such favorable grades as those on the system's lines has given the Canadian Northern an already important advantage in the economy of operation, particularly in carrying the two commodities offering in largest volume, viz.: lumber and grain.

The main line of the Canadian Northern Railway from Quebec to Vancouver is superior to any line crossing the continent of America in points of grade and curvatures favoring traffic.

The lines of the company's system are now serving 75 per cent. of the aggregate population of the cities and towns of all Canada, having 5,000 inhabitants and over.

The present situation emphasizes the fact that the Railway is not as dependent upon grain crop movement as in the past, and in becoming transcontinental has acquired a highly diversified traffic. The developments of the year confirm the Directors in the belief that they strongly hold, that the ultimate prosperity of the Canadian Northern Railway System is measurable only by the prosperity of the Dominion of Canada.

Boats Will Be Scarce on Lakes

Many Steamers Taken to the Coast and Some Have Been Lost

Small carriers and boats for special trades will be scarce on the Great Lakes during the coming season, as, in addition to vessels of that class lost during the past two years, 98 were sent to the coast.

The total tonnage of lake boats taken to salt water was 174,476. That figure does not include a number of steamers which have been sold to eastern parties, and will leave the lakes this year. Thirty-eight Canadian steamers, of 73,717 gross tons, were sent to the coast since the buying movement started in 1915. Since that time 39 American steel steamers, of 75,393 tons; three American iron steamers, of 5,878 tons, and 18 American wooden steamers, of 19,429 tons, left the lakes.

Thirty-two lake steamers were taken over by English parties, and nine steamers were purchased by the French government. A large number of new vessels were turned out on the lakes for coast service, and during the past eighteen months American shipyards built vessels of 208,000 gross tons for foreign parties. A number of lake boats that were taken to the coast were lost.

The shifting of so much tonnage will mean that capacity for grain and coal will be cut quite a bit, as most of the vessels that were sold were operated in the latter trades. There are only a few American steel steamers of Welland Canal size left on the Great Lakes, and the supply of Lake Ontario tonnage will be short of the demand.

She Emphasized the "You"

He—The fools are not all dead yet. She—That's as true as you live.

Simply Scrumptious!

That is the idea, however it may be expressed, that people always get about

Som-Mor Biscuit

You've no idea how crisp and tasty "sodas" can be until you have sampled the contents of the triple-sealed Som-Mor Carton.

In Packages Only.

As light refreshment try our

Vanilla Wafers



North-West Biscuit Co., Limited
EDMONTON - ALTA.

PASSED STONE FROM BLADDER

Joliette, P.Q.
"During August last, I went to Montreal to consult a specialist as I had been suffering terribly with Stone in the bladder. He decided to operate but said the stone was too large to remove and too hard to crush. I returned home and was recommended by a friend to try

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

"They relieved the pain. I continued to take GIN PILLS, and to my great surprise and joy, I passed the stone."

"GIN PILLS are the best medicine in the world. I will recommend them all the rest of my life."

J. Albert Leonard.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Toronto, Ont.



MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL



Growing
Friend—I understand that your practice is getting larger.
Young Doctor—That's true. My patient has gained nearly ten pounds in the past few weeks.—Boston Evening Transcript.

AN INVITATION TO SICKNESS

Impure Blood Means a Breakdown in Your Health

Impure blood is an invitation to sickness. The blood is at work day and night to maintain the health, and any lack of strength or purity in the blood is a weakness in the defense against disease. Anaemia is the doctor's name for lack of blood. There may be an actual loss in the quantity of the blood, or one or more of its constituents may be lacking. Its surest symptom is pallor. Anaemia is particularly common in young girls. It is not, however, confined to them alone, for it is this same lack of blood that prevents full recovery after influenza, fevers, malaria and operations. It is also present in old age and in persons who have been under unusual mental or physical strain. If you are suffering from this trouble take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They make pure new blood with every dose and this new blood means health and strength. Thousands have proved the truth of these statements, among them Mrs. John Hyatt, Mettiskow, Alta., who says:—"About a year ago I was in a badly run down condition, my blood was watery, I was very nervous, slept badly at night, suffered from frequent headaches and found my housework an almost intolerable burden, my appetite was poor, and I did not seem to assimilate the food I took, altogether my condition seemed serious. As there was no doctor in our neighborhood I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I have much cause to be thankful that I did so, as in a few weeks I could feel a great change for the better. I continued the use of the pills for some time longer and found a complete cure. I feel better than I have for years and can therefore cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are weak and run down."

You can get these pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Lonely Continent

National Geographic Magazine Points Out Isolated Position of Australia

Australia is the most isolated of all inhabited continents and is remote from the centre of all the world's activities. Northward the sailing distance to Japan is approximately 3,000 nautical miles; to India, 2,500 miles; South America, 7,000 miles to the east; and Africa an equal distance west.

From London to the capital of Australia ships by the Suez route traverse approximately 14,000 miles of water and by the Panama canal 12,734 miles. From California ports the route via Samoa or Fiji, or Tahiti cover a quarter of the circumference of the earth, Australia's only large civilized neighbor within a radius of 1,000 miles is Java.

Bix—Say, what's the rest of that quotation beginning, "Truth is mighty?"
Dix—"Scarce," I guess.

The Hun Must Go

No Longer Under Illusion Regarding The Enemy

The plain matter of fact is that the German Empire has made itself impossible in Europe. Its root ideas, its fundamental conception, its historic estimate of men and things, its manners, its customs, its behavior, are all so widely different from what we associate with the best elements of European culture that it must be taught to amend its ways and accept a defeat which means humiliation. We can no longer be under any illusions as to the kind of enemy that we are forced to fight. And the more we survey the savagery of the modern Hun and recognize the fact that he does not belong to our century at all, but to some horrible early time of rapine and crime, the more do we appreciate the tremendous nature of our task.—London Telegraph.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Daylight Saving

Many Good Arguments Advanced in Its Favor

There is no real reason that we can see why this daylight-saving plan should not be put into operation. Undoubtedly physical and economic betterment would result. It has been put in successful operation in England, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and is receiving the support of the American Federation of Labor in this country. There can be little doubt but that we waste much sunlight. In the good old summer time the country's workers would receive the maximum amount of sunshine they would have more time for recreation, less work in the heat of the afternoon, under this plan. The manufacturer would have less lighting bills, his workers would be healthier, more efficient, more industrious, and give better service.—Buffalo News.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, it is taken internally and acts through the blood in the mucous surfaces of the system. One hundred dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Cure fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Wrong Sister

Mrs. Grump—Emily Smith is the flat upstairs fell on the ice and sprained her wrist.

Grump—Emily? What infernal luck! Why wasn't it Geraldine, who pounds the piano?

No matter how deep-rooted the corn or wart may be, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Cure if used as directed.

Living up to His Name

When the train stopped at an inland Virginia station the northern tourist sauntered out on the platform. Beneath a tall pine stood a lean animal with scraggy bristles. The tourist was interested.

"What do you call that?" he quired of a lanky "cracker."
"Razorback hawg."
"Well, what is he doing?" rubbing against that tree?"
"He's stropping himself, mister, jest stropping himself."—Harper's Magazine.

Investigate Grain Rust Problem

Government Will Plan to Prevent the Damage From This Cause

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture has announced the appointment of W. P. Fraser, M.A., plant pathologist of MacDonald College, to investigate the problem of grain rust on the prairie provinces.

It is estimated that the damage from rust last year totalled probably one hundred million dollars. The chief damage was in Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan.

Mr. Burrell has been giving special attention to the problem, and two well-equipped laboratories have been built on the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head.

Mr. Fraser has now been fortunate to secure the service of Mr. Fraser to take charge of this work and carry on extensive investigations.

Mr. Fraser is a graduate of Dalhousie and Cornell universities, and is recognized as one of the greatest authorities on the continent on fungus diseases. He will leave shortly to take up his new work. He will have a botanical assistant.

FROST BITES

Easily and Quickly Cured with EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers
DOUGLAS & CO., PROP'RS, NAPERVILLE, ILL.

Host and House Guest

"I say, old top, I wish you wouldn't be continually kissing the wife! I think once when you come and once when you go quite sufficient."

"But, my dear man, I can't wear myself out coming and going all the time just to please you."—Judge.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Unneighborly

Little Faith was possessed of a most friendly disposition. To satisfy her need for companionship she demanded speech affectionate and often. One night her brother was studying his arithmetic lesson assiduously. After calling to him several times without receiving a reply, she appealed to her father to stir him up.

"George is busy," her father said.

"I know," replied Faith, "but he might at least have said, 'Shut up!'"

Worms are encouraged by morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels, and so subsist. Miller's Worm Powders will alter these conditions almost immediately and will sweep the worms away. No destructive parasite can live in contact with this medicine, which is not only a worm destroyer, but a health-giving medicine most beneficial to the young constitution, and as such it has no superior.

"He passed away very calmly."
"Naturally; he was an easy-going man."

Minard's Liniment for Sale Everywhere.

Millions of Acres Untilled

Development of Latent Resources Necessary to Preserve Empire

Millions of acres of land in various colonies are untilled, and from them more millions of money may be obtained. State monopolies should be created in such commodities as palm oil, which in large measure belong to no one in particular. Men of all opinions agree that we can never be again content with the old miserable production of home-grown food. The development of agriculture both in Great Britain and the Dominions absolutely depends on state aid. It must subsidize land banks, erect grain elevators and build and let on hire agricultural machinery, and here again you will find large and legitimate income. The opportunities are almost unlimited. If they are neglected, the Empire will pay for victory with something very like economic ruin.—London Daily Express.

W. N. U. 1150



For any floors — tile, wood, linoleum —
Old Dutch
quickly takes up all the dirt and removes all the stains



Will Starve For Till Harvest

German Vice-Chancellor Admits the Prospects are Disconcerting

Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Imperial Vice-Chancellor, speaking at plenary council, is quoted by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent as saying: "Britain's war of starvation has from the first brought clearly before the eyes of the German people the fact that Germany stands or falls with its agriculture. Owing to the activity of the submarines and the failure of the harvests, Britain, too, is thrown back upon her agriculture, and while I believe the British farmer will do his utmost to meet the situation, I prophesy his failure."

Regarding the submarine campaign the despatch adds, Dr. Helfferich declared: "We considered the matter carefully and have dared. We are certain of success, and will not allow that success to be wrested from us by anything or anybody."

After appealing for fresh efforts by the agriculturalists, he added: "Until the next harvest comes there is still a long and not an easy road to travel. Even the best economic plan for the next year and the most stubborn work and sacrifice on the part of the farmer for the coming harvest do not relieve us of the iron necessity of managing for a number of months with what we have in hand."

Away With Depression and Melancholy.—These two evils are the accompaniment of a disordered stomach and torpid liver and mean wretchedness to all whom they visit. The surest and speediest way to combat them is with Parlee's Vegetable Pills, which will restore the healthful action of the stomach and bring relief. They have proved their usefulness in thousands of cases and will continue to give relief to the suffering who are wise enough to use them.

Can't Avoid Them

"Don't you find it hard these times to meet expenses?"

"Hard! Man alive, I meet expenses at every turn."—Boston Transcript.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP.

Hawthorn, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

"I want you to understand that I got my money by hard work."
"Why, I thought it was left you by your uncle."
"So it was; but I had hard work getting it away from the lawyers."

Germany Must Be Crushed

There is no chance left of peaceful compromise. We cannot hope to re-establish the principle to which we are committed until Germany is reduced to impotence and consequently to reason. Her mood now is one of madness. Force is the only thing which she respects. She will show no repentance for her manifold crimes and brutalities, until her present power and spirit are crushed.—New York Tribune.

WOMEN OF CANADA.

Fort Coulonge, Quebec.—"I am happy to tell you that your medicine did me wonderful good. I was troubled with weakness and I tried wines and other things but received very little benefit. I was young at the time and knew very little about medicines till a lady friend came to me with a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I became strong and a year afterward had twins."—Mrs. J. Brady, Fort Coulonge, Quebec.

Thousands of women right here in Canada who are now blessed with robust health cannot understand why thousands of other women continue to worry and suffer when they can obtain for a trifling sum Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which will surely and quickly banish all pain, distress and misery and restore the womanly health.

Young mothers who preserve the charms of face and figure in spite of an increasing family and the care of growing children are always to be envied. Favorite Prescription gives the strength and health upon which happy motherhood depends. It enables the mother to nourish the infant life depending on her, and enjoy the happiness of watching the development of a perfectly healthy child.

A GREAT BOOK THAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD HAVE.

Over a million copies of the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser" are now in the hands of the people. It is a book that everyone should have and read in case of accident or sickness.

Send fifty cents (or stamps) for mailing charges to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., and enclose this notice and you will receive by return mail, all charges and customs duty prepaid, this valuable book.

Discretion in War Time

The practice of most of the Canadian newspapers may be regarded as a good example to follow. They print plenty of news, fill their papers with interesting and timely information and interviews, but carefully avoid publishing anything which it is their business to conceal from the enemy with whom they are at war. There never was a better chance for American newspaper proprietors, publishers and editors to show how well their craft can serve the country and how carefully they can refrain from setting the momentary pleasure of exclusive news ahead of the genuine satisfaction of never betraying a valuable secret.—New York Sun.

Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent. In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

LONDON.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by

following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." The Valuable Drug Co. Store 6, Toronto, will fill your orders if descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by your druggist cannot.



There's a good way to keep growing boys and girls healthy and happy and that is to give them

Grape-Nuts for breakfast.

This wonderfully nourishing food has a sweet, nutty flavor that makes it popular with children.

One of the few sweet foods that does not harm digestion, but builds them strong and bright.

At grocers everywhere.

IMPLEMENTS

We personally see that every implement we sell works satisfactorily. Ask our customers.

MASSEY-HARRIS
 DRILLS
 PLOWS
 DRAG HARROWS
 LEVER HARROWS
 DISC HARROWS
 CULTIVATORS
 MANURE SPREADERS

WINNER FANNING MILLS
 ZIG-ZAG GRAIN PICKLERS

BAIN WAGONS AND McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGES are all built for the hardest work. That is why we sell them. We know they will satisfy you.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.
 DIDSBURY -O- ALTA.

COMING!

— TO THE —
 DIDSBURY OPERA HOUSE
 - - One Night Only - -

SAT. APRIL 14th

F. Stuart Whyte presents
 "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp"

An elaborate musical extravaganza

Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of thanking the relatives and friends who so kindly assisted us during the recent illness and death of our little daughter Ariel, also for the many beautiful floral contributions.

MR. AND MRS. N. WEICKER

BOY SCOUT ORDERS FOR APRIL 15TH

Another lecture on First Aid Work will be given by Dr. Clarke. This work is very beneficial and important, and every Scout is urged to attend. All Scouts are asked to review the text book work, in preparation for the tests which will be held shortly.

G. A. WRIGGLESWORTH,
 Scoutmaster

Red Cross Shipment

The following articles were shipped to Calgary by the local Red Cross Society at the beginning of this month. Rugby, Springside, Berlin, Didsbury school and Didsbury workers all contributed to this shipment.

144 pillow cases, 12 nurses sleeves, 190 towels, 1 wash rag, 8 housewives, 2 surgicals, 7 pairs socks, 80 T hand-ages, 3 many tailed bandages, 12 hold alls, 89 comfort bags, 6 service shirts, 2 robes, 18 suits pyjamas, 1 pair pyjama drawers, 185 triangular band-ages.

Belgian Military Service

All Belgians born after the 30th of June 1876 and before the 1st of July 1898 remain at all times under the obligation to register with the nearest Belgian Consul for military service.

Those who enlisted with the Canadian Overseas forces before the 15th of December, 1916, but who have been discharged are also under the obligation to register.

THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR
 BELGIUM IN CANADA

per H. de Burlet,

Acting Belgian Consul at Calgary

SALE NOTICE

Having sold a portion of my machinery from the culvert factory I have still the following articles for sale at reasonable prices.

5 H. P. Gasoline Engine in good order.
 Pipe Threader.

10 ft. of 1/4 in. shafting complete with hangars.
 Some Wood Pulleys, work benches, riveting iron and other tools.

I have also for sale a quantity of metal bands useful in a great many ways to a farmer, as well as other pieces of sheet metal.

Parties wishing to purchase can see me on Saturday, April 21st in Didsbury.

J. R. GOOD

or Henry Weber, east Didsbury, at any time.

**WHEN YOU ARE IN
 NEED OF HELP SEND
 YOUR ORDERS TO**

**J. R. ROBERTS
 Employment Agency**

108a Ninth Avenue West
 Opp. C.P.R. Depot

PHONE M5881

CALGARY - ALTA.

PAY When You Graduate
 Garbutt Business College, Calgary

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSMON, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
 U. S. Points: \$2.00 per year

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
 Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
 Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
 Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.
 S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
 Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
 Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
 (Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
 Union Bank of Canada.
 Royal Bank of Canada.
 Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
 Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN
 Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
 Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
 Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120
 Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
 PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
 Late senior house surgeon of St. Michaels hospital, Newark, N. J.
 Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128
 DIDSBURY, - ALBERTA

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

FOR FRESH DISPLAYS OF SEASONABLE GROCERIES AND SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES ON HIGH CLASS GOODS

Groceries --- FRESH --- Groceries

"How much did your Bank account grow last month?" Buy your supplies from us for one month and watch your savings account grow. Remember we **BUY FOR FOUR STORES**, which gives us "BIG BUYING POWERS."

Extra---Oranges
 4 Doz. for \$1.00

Flour! Flour!

A good time to buy your supply of flour. The price is up. FOR SATURDAY we will sell 500 lb. lots of Our Best or Royal Household for \$25.00

Fresh for Saturday

New Strawberries, per box 25c

Apples! Apples!

Good sound stock, per box \$2.75

Fresh Vegetables

Cauliflower, each \$.25
 Leaf Lettuce, per lb40
 Green Onions, per bunch05
 Fresh Radishes, per bunch05

Canned Fruits

2 Cans Raspberries \$.45
 2 Cans Plums25
 2 Cans Cherries45
 Pineapple, per tin25
 Peaches, 2 1-2 lb. tins, 2 for55
 Tuxedo Baking Powder, 16 ozs.20
 " " " 2 1-2 lbs.45
 " " " 5 lbs.75
 Magic Baking Powder, 16 ozs25
 Egg-O Baking Powder, 16 ozs25

Groceries

Soda Biscuits, per box \$.25
 Silver Gloss Starch, 2 pkgs.25
 Corn Starch, per box10
 Quaker Oats, per package25
 2 Cans Pork and Beans25
 3 Packages Jelly Powder25
 2 lbs. Cooking Figs25
 2 lbs. Prunes25
 2 lbs. Peaches25
 10 lb. Box Evaporated Apples 1.75
 Tuxedo Coffee, per lb45
 4 lb. tin Jam50
 6 lb. Bag Wheatlets35
 Cooking Molasses, 5 lbs35
 Lemons, per doz35

Bran, Shorts, Etc.

Oyster Shell, 100 lbs. \$1.50
 Bran, per 100 lbs 1.65
 Shorts, per 100 lbs 1.75
 Special reductions on ton lots

Salt! Salt!

50 lb. sacks \$.90
 100 lb. sacks 1.60
 50 lb. blocks 1.00
 Rock salt, 100 lbs 1.85

Lamp Oil

Best grade, 5 gal. \$1.40
 Oil in 4 1-2 gal. tins 2.25

Our buyer is constantly on the outlook for the best goods at the lowest prices and buys "in bulk" for our four stores. We pay cash for our goods and buy in large shipments which gives us an advantage over our competitors. We aim to give "service" and value for your money. We need your business; you need a store such as ours in your district. A store that upholds high standards of quality and service.

4 STORES---Didsbury Innisfail Carstairs Bowden---4 STORES

PHONE 42

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store that Satisfies

PHONE 42